FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 4, 1861. [NO. 2283.]

Supreme Court.—By PEARSON, C. J. In Billups v. Riddick, from Perquimons, decree reversed and petition dismissed. In Scoff v. Bufkin, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. In Allen v. Murchison, from Harnett, affirming the judgment. In *Doe ex dem.* McDonald v. McCaskill, from Richmond, *venire de novo.* In McCoy v. Justices of Harnett, from Cumberland, judgment reversed and judgment dismissing the petition. In Attorney General v. Allen, in equity, from Craven, decree for plaintiff. In Whitfield v. Cates, in equity, from Person, demurrer overruled. In Johnson v. Malcom, in equity, from Cabarrus, plaintiff may have a reference to the Clerk. In Bowen v. Harrell, from Robeson, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In D. E. Mendenhall v. J. R. Mendenhall, from Guilford, petition dismissed. In Merritt v. Clay, from Person, affirming the judgment. In Wiseman v. Cornish, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. In *den ex dem.* Welch, from Macon, judgment below reversed and judgment of nonsuit. In Chipley v. Albea, from Iredell, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Mackey v. Neill, from Iredell, affirming the judgment. In *doe ex dem* Childers v. Bumgarner, from Alexander, affirming the judgment. In Spinkle v. Jenkins, from Wilkes, directing a *venire de novo.* In Thompson v. Cox, from Johnston, affirming the order. In Carman v. Page, in equity, from Carteret, dismissing the bill. In Walker v. Gary, in equity from Northampton, decree on exceptions. In Houston v. Houston, in equity, from Union. In Ashe v DeRosset, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In *doe ex dem.* Williams v. Council, from Moore, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.*

By BATTLE, J. In Ferebee v. Boswood, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. In Bond v. Warren, from Chowan, directing a new trial. In Ballard v. Waldo and Mitchell, in equity, from Martin, affirming the judgment. In State v. Gray, from Guilford, declaring that there is error. In State *ex rel.* Sander v. McMillan, two cases from Ashe, affirming the judgments In Rountree v. McKay, from Wilson, in equity, demurrer sustained and cause remanded. In Clark v. Lawrence, in equity, from Pitt, issue ordered. In Moore v. Moore, in equity, from Caldwell, directing a decree for plaintiff. In Hayes v. Askew, from Hertford, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Lane v. Washington, (two appeals) from Wilson, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Odom v. Bryan, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. In Bryan v. Steamer Enterprize, from Chatham, judgment reversed and *procedendo.* In Scott v. Steamer Enterprise, from Chatham, judgment reversed and *procedendo.* In *doe ex dem.* Foust v. Trice, from Orange, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Gates v Whitfield, from Person, judgment according to *Sci. Fa.* In Foard v. A. & W. R. R. Co., (two appeals,) judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Wilson v. Tatum, from Watauga, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Lash & Moore v. Arnold, from Stokes, affirming the judgment. In Buis v. Arnold, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Howell v. Troutman, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Beaty v. Caldwell, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Scales v. Scales, in equity from Rockingham, declaring rights of the parties. In Elliott v. Pool, in equity, from Pasquotank, cause to be reheard. In Biddle v. Carraway, in equity, from Lenoir, directing decree for the plaintiff. Chief Justice files a dissenting opinion.

By MANLY, J. In Madden v. Porterfield, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v. Brannen, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and directing a *procendendo.* In Settle v. Hobbs, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment. In McDowell v. Bowles, affirming the judgment. Commissioners of Concord v. Patterson, affirming the judgment. In Melvin v. Maxwell, in equity, from Bladen, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory order. In Knight v. Knight, in equity, from Edgecombe, residue first liable. In Smith v. Martin, from Wilkes, dismissing the bill with costs. In Hall v. Jenkins, in equity, from Rowan, decree according to report. In State v. Norman, from Washington, judgment reversed and judgment for the State. In Styron v. Bell, from Washington, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Herring v. Utly, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Jackson v. Hannah, from Richmond, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff for full damages In Ashe v. Streator, from Anson, judgment reversed and *procedendo.* In Sparrow v. Maynard, from Craven, affirming the judgment In Kinsey v. Magistrates of Jones, from Jones, affirming the judgment. In *doe ex dem.* Borden v. Bell, affirming the judgment. In State v. McDaniel, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In Smith v. Smallwood, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In Patterson v. Murray, from Alamance, judgment reversed. In March v. Griffith, from Davie, judgment reversed and *procedendo.* In Reeves v. Poindexter, from Surry, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Mason v. Sadler, in equity, from Hyde, dismissing the bill. In Taylor v. Bennett, from Granville, judgment of the Superior Court reversed and *procedendo* to affirm judgment in the County Court.

Rule.—It is ordered that hereafter all references for taking accounts, making enquiries, &c., be to the Clerk of this Court, who shall have power to issue commissions and to take the depositions of witnesses, on application of the parties.

Their Honors having decided all the causes submitted to them at this term, the Court adjourned on Saturday.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Decision Against the Government in the case of the Indian Trust Bonds.—In the United States District Court for the Southern district of New York, on Saturday last, Judge Smalley delivered an oral opinion in the case of the United States against Godard Bailey and the Bank of the Republic and others. The Government in this case sought to compel the defendants to deliver such of the stolen bonds as they might have in their possession. The parties who were thus proceeded against were the Bank of the Republic; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Thompson Brothers, and Richard Schell.

The Judge decided that the bonds in question were negotiable, and were negotiated in the regular course of business. All parties who had received them in good faith, and without notice of their abstraction, were bona fide holders, and could not be called upon to deliver them up except in due course of redemption.—*Nat. Int. 26th.*

After the Offices.—A letter from a Democratic officer in the U. S. Army at Savannah, Georgia, to a member of Congress, says that lists for volunteers had been open one week, during which time thirty-five men volunteered as privates, and there were two thousand applications for commissions.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

☞ **See Fourth Page.**

THE LATEST NEWS.—We have copied under the usual head several interesting items by this morning's mail. It is true that they are not a little contradictory, especially the telegraphic dispatches of the members of Congress from this State. Our readers have as much right as we to draw their own conclusions as to which is right. We merely give them the materials for forming opinions.

A North Carolina friend, casually in Washington, writes us:

WASHINGTON, 26th Feb'y, 1861.

MY DEAR SIRS: An impression seemed very generally to prevail throughout the City yesterday, that the Peace Congress has agreed on a settlement, which will be satisfactory North and South, to all who desire to save the Union; but that it will be opposed by secessionists, open and secret, from both sections. The probability of this adjustment has brought the Mark Meddle of the Tribune—Mr. Horace Greeley—in hot haste to Washington, and he is now striving with the abolition element of the Republican party to overturn the almost completed work of the patriots of the country, and effect a thorough and final severance of the United States. It is well known here that Mr. Seward is and has been laboring honestly and zealously for a just settlement of the controversy, and has thus incurred the increased displeasure of Greeley & Co. The impression prevails that their malignant hostility will not drive him from Mr. Lincoln's administration, and that the inaugural of next Monday will evince a mild and conciliatory spirit.

I hope you will vote down a Convention for the present, as, unless the people desire secession, there will be nothing for it to do. I hear of North Carolinians who have left the State who have had their blood quickened with an honest pride at the firm and dignified course which the State has pursued.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Our Senate Reporter has forwarded his sketch of proceedings subsequent to the afternoon session of Saturday; but they are of little interest. The List of Acts passed, which we give elsewhere, tells the story.

The speaker called the Senate to order for the last time at 15 minutes to 6 o'clock A M. on Monday. A bill supplemental to the act establishing Clay county was passed, sent to the Commons, passed there, and ratified. Resolutions of thanks to the Speaker and Clerks were passed, the Speaker made his acknowledgments, and the Senate adjourned *sine die* at 6 o'clock.

LIST OF ACTS.—We have endeavored, by rewriting, condensing and classifying, to put in a more convenient form the long story issued at Raleigh as "Captions of the Acts" passed by the late Legislature. They are 207 in number, with 56 Resolutions. Very few of them are of any general importance; but our readers are entitled to see them all. Some of them may be of more importance than appears, but that will only be known when the volume is printed, some three months hence.

The direct appropriations seem to be $532,000, viz: $300,000 for arming the State, $200,000 for Albemarle Canal, $16,000 for other Internal Improvements, and $16,000 for Asylums, &c.

The bonds of the State are authorized to be loaned, by exchange, for railroads, to amount of $2,100,000.

As to taxes, we publish in full the act to amend the Revenue law. It will be seen that the changes are not very material, except in two particulars. One of these is the land tax. That was reduced in the bill as originally reported to 15 cents on the $100 value, which, under the increased valuation of real estate by the late assessment, would have produced nearly as much revenue (lacking only $6000) as the tax of 20 cents on the $100 by the previous law. It was found, however, that, while the necessities of the State required some *increase* of revenue, the bill would *diminish* it; and so our financiers set to work to remedy that error of the original bill. But how did they do that? Did they take the necessary steps to authorize an increase of the tax on slaves, and produce something approaching to equality in the burdens upon the different articles of property? Not they. They passed by the particular species of property which is to be defended by arming the State, and for the protection of which the South is contending, and put the additional tax on land. Instead of 15 cents they taxed land 18 cents on the $100; by which land will have to pay into the State treasury $82,584 more than heretofore! Thus: Under the old assessment the aggregate value of land was $98,075,969, which at 20 cents on the $100 yields $196,152. Under the new assessment (see Table in Treasurer's Annual Report to late Legislature) the aggregate value is $127,075,772, which at 18 cents will yield $228,736.

Now no one can be so blind a partizan as to pretend that this is a just division of the burdens of taxation. Land had already paid three times as much as slave property, according to value; yet the late Legislature has added heavily to this already large and unjust disproportion. How long will the people submit to such rule?

The other particular in which a material change has been made is very remarkable. Certain of the banks, eight in number, chartered a good many years ago, had contracted, in their charters, to pay to the State a certain tax on every share, viz: 12½ cents on shares of $50, and 25 cents on shares of $100. Subsequently (see Revenue law of 1856-7,) the State levied a larger tax on the shares. Some of the banks paid this larger tax under protest, and others refused to pay it. The question went to the Supreme Court, at December Term 1858—(see Attorney General vs. Bank of Charlotte, 4th Jones's Equity, page 287,)—where the increased tax was decided to be unconstitutional. The late Legislature accordingly ordered the excess to be refunded to those banks which had paid it. But in revenge for this assertion of constitutional rights, it will be seen that the act now passed taxes the dividends made by those eight bank *nine per cent.*, and the dividends of all the other banks *four per cent.* This is a most extraordinary proceeding. It is doing in an indirect way what the constitution forbids to be done directly. It does not, we believe, conflict with any positive provision of the constitution, but it certainly violates its spirit, by imposing a heavier tax on the income of some persons than on the same kind of income of other persons.

SENSATION STORIES.—Virginia has been prodigiously exercised about asserted reinforcements and other warlike demonstrations at the forts in that State. The matter has been brought before the Convention now in session; when Mr. Barbour, member from Harper's Ferry, stated that the company of soldiers recently sent there were so sent at his request. And Mr. Wickham said, "he knew that the reports concerning reinforcements were untrue; *there were fewer U. S. troops in the State than there were on the 6th of November.*"

Of course Virginia is to be "coerced," but the government takes an odd way of doing it—by withdrawing its troops.

STOCKS.—North Carolina bonds in New York 79; Virginia 76; Tennessee 74½; Missouri 66¼. U. S. 12 per cent. notes 103.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,789,098 bales, against 3,426,641 last year. Decrease, 637,448 bales.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday nothing of interest in either House.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill authorising in certain contingencies the suspension of the postal service in the seceded States was finally passed, 34 to 12.

The objectionable and irritating phrases in the original bill were stricken out, and the bill passed thus:—

AN ACT in relation to the postal service.

Be it enacted, &c. That whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the post office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, on any post route, by reason of any cause whatsoever, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route, or any part the eof, and any post offices thereon, till the same can be safely restored, and shall report his action to Congress.

On Tuesday, the Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah Territorial bills were passed. The House amendments to the Postal bill were concurred in, and the bill passed. The Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill were receded from, and the bill passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the Tariff bill passed for the second time. All the Senate amendments were concurred in except one imposing duties upon tea and coffee, which was rejected by a two-thirds vote. A conference committee was arranged for.

On Tuesday, the despatch says Stanton's force bill was virtually defeated by a vote of 100 to 74. The report of the Committee of 33, after several hours of parliamentary tactics, was postponed until Wednesday.

LINCOLN'S FLIGHT TO WASHINGTON.—We copy all the essential facts and statements in relation to this strange movement, from the vast mass that fills the papers. We expected before this to have had some definite and authorised contradiction of the foul slander, as it doubtless is, that an organized conspiracy, and of eminent Southern men too, had been formed to murder the President elect. We hope soon to see a thorough exposure of it.

P. S. This morning's mail brings the following, a special Washington dispatch to the Baltimore American, a reliable paper, which vouches for its accuracy, on the assurance of Marshal Kane, of Baltimore:

"The *coup d'etat* and sudden arrival here of the President elect was much condemned by his Republican friends, who declared that he should not have run on his first approach to slave territory. This has led to the following authentic statement.

"It appears that a few hundred men, particularly obnoxious to the people and public sentiment of Baltimore, had determined to avail themselves of the opportunity to use Mr. Lincoln, and to accompany him in procession from the depot to his hotel.

"They applied to Marshal Kane for protection by the police. He advised against the proceeding, assuring the parties that while Mr. Lincoln, in his passage through Baltimore, would be treated with the respect due to him personally and to his high official position, there was no guaranty that the proposed procession would be similarly respected. He thought, moreover, that the proceeding would be calculated to place the people of Baltimore in a false position, as neither they nor the citizens of Maryland sympathized with Mr. Lincoln's political views. He advised, therefore, that the idea of a procession should be abandoned, lest it might provoke some indignity which would involve the character of Baltimore and be very unpleasant to the President elect.

"It appears, however, that the parties insisted on their programme, when Mr. Lincoln was advised of the facts, and urged to pass immediately through to Washington."

The American says,—

"There was no indignity offered to the friends who accompanied Mrs. Lincoln, but there was an evident outbreak of indignation against the little squad of Baltimore office-seekers who had visited York, and desired to give prominence to their claims for official position. On the appearance on the platform of the Baltimore Republican Committee, they were received with groans and hootings. A rush was made at Wm. E. Beale and Francis S Corkran, but they were protected by the police, and neither of them were injured further than knocking their hats over their eyes.

"The prevailing feeling excited by Mr. Lincoln's quiet passage through Baltimore was one of relief and of gratification, though expressions of disappointed curiosity were frequently heard."

A NICE PAIR OF SENATORS.—Wm. H. Thomas, Senator from the extreme Western District of North Carolina, must have felt rather sheepish while Mr. Turner read his Circular in the Senate, as it is said that he did. Thomas had seen it stated that the Peace Conference would probably adjourn on Wednesday the 20th inst. So he printed a Circular on or before the 21st, (dating it the 22d,) in which he told his constituents that the Peace Conference *had* adjourned without doing anything, whereas it has not yet adjourned, so far as we have heard. He thought it probable that the "force bill" would pass Congress immediately, and so he printed that it *had* passed, whereas it is still pending. He printed with his a letter from Senator Cliugman, as authority for the first of these statements.

Poor creature; he evidently did not intend his printed *post-dated* Circular to be seen in Raleigh. Doubtless the Western counties are flooded with them, and perhaps some people in those remote regions may put faith in the veracity of a State Senator and a United States Senator, and be "frightened from their propriety" by the glaring untruths of those two dignitaries. It was a shabby trick.

We learn that this same Senator Thomas procured the passage of a Bank charter on the last night of the late session—the "Bank of Western North Carolina"—by stating a palpable falsehood in his place in the Senate, viz: that the charter had been revised and was approved by Mr. Mordecai, President of the Bank of North Carolina. Such an impudent falsehood deserved exposure, and we learn it has received it, Mr. Mordecai having published a Card denying that he had any knowledge whatever of Thomas's bank bill.

Our readers will doubtless be careful how they receive one of Thomas's bank bills should they be issued, as no doubt they will be.

A POLITICAL FORGERY.—No trick is too mean, and no crime too base, for some of the active instruments of the secessionists. Whenever it is deemed desirable by them to kill off an influential Union man, lying letters and communications in infamous papers, and even forgery itself, are freely resorted to. One of the latest cases is the conspiracy against Mr. Clemens, a Democratic member of Congress and also of the Virginia Convention, who lately made a powerful anti-secession speech in Congress—(in which, by the way, he said that his children owned half as many slaves as were owned by all other persons in the twelve counties of his district.) Of course such a man must be untrue to the South; and its peculiar defenders at once set to work to trump up all sorts of charges against him. One of these, which went the rounds of the Virginia secession papers, was, that he had franked his said speech to free negroes in various parts of Virginia. On Thursday last, in the Virginia Convention, he pronounced the charge a falsehood of the deepest dye. "He had, he said, sent copies under his own frank, in pamphlet form, to gentlemen whom he knew, and that all others were but base and ignoble forgeries.

"Mr. Montague rose to say, that in his county such documents had been received by free negroes, with the frank of Mr. Clemens upon them. He produced two of the envelopes.

"Mr. Clemens examined them, and pronounced them palpable forgeries."

Two other members of the Convention said that Mr. Clemens's frank had been used to send the speech to free negroes in their counties. So that the perpetrators of this base forgery did not do their work by halves.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A telegraphic despatch received from Harrisburg dated this morning, brings startling intelligence, which is confirmed by our own accompanying special despatch from Washington. The Harrisburg despatch says that the people of that city were astonished this morning by an announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started for Washington during the night by a special train.

The reason assigned for this unexpected and extraordinary movement was that he had received a despatch from the federal capitol, requiring his immediate presence there. But this announcement did not receive general credence, as no reason of State could be assigned for the presence of the President-elect there so long before the day of inauguration. Indeed, it was currently reported that a plot had been discovered in Baltimore to assassinate the President-elect while passing through that city. There were those who doubted this reason also for his abrupt departure, and all manner of conflicting rumors were afloat.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.—Mr. Lincoln arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this morning. He came incognito with two friends, and took rooms engaged for him at Willard's Hotel. The rooms were engaged last night.

The passengers in the train were entirely ignorant of the fact that he was on board. His presence in this city causes much speculation and excitement.

HARRISBURG, Feb'y 23—8 A. M.— Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of the United States, is safe in the capital of the nation. By the admirable arrangement of General Scott the country has been spared the lasting disgrace, which would have been fastened indelibly upon it had Mr. Lincoln been murdered upon his journey thither, as he would have been, had he followed the programme as announced in papers and gone by the Northern Central railroad to Baltimore.

On Thursday night after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did. Such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. Lincoln was yet disrobed, he granted an interview to the caller.

A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if, indeed, he ever entered it.

The list of the names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone.

Statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. They understood Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot.

So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained, that Mr. Lincoln, after counselling his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies.

The telegraph wires were put beyond reach of any one who might desire to use them.

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD" JOURNEY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Saturday, says the Baltimore Sun, was the day appointed for the passage of Mr. Lincoln, President elect, through Baltimore, and as a matter of course curiosity was on tiptoe to behold the man who had been chosen to stand at the helm of the ship of State. At an early hour crowds of people gathered about the streets, and shortly after a despatch was received that Mr. Lincoln was in Washington, having gone down by the early train. The story was not credited—nine out of every ten believed it a ruse to prevent a large gathering at the Calvert station, where he was expected.

As early as 12 o'clock spectators began to fill the avenues leading to the Calvert Railroad Station, and crowd the hills of Franklin and Courtland streets, overlooking the depot. About this hour a strong body of police, under Marshal Kane, arrived. The appearance of the police seemed to give the flat denial to the report that the President elect had made a night passage of Baltimore. Again the throngs became excited and confident, and bets were freely made and taken on the question of Mr. Lincoln's secret movements—many asserting that like a "fly-by-night" wide-awake, he had passed this community while it slept, and others maintaining that he would not come and go "like a thief in the night," but, like any other honest man, in his usual way.

The throngs about the depot continued to argument, until 10,000 or 15,000 persons had possession of the interior of the depot, the platforms, and the adjacent thoroughfares.

At 15 minutes to one o'clock a mighty heaving and surging in the multitude proclaimed some fresh excitement, and in a few moments the York accommodation train entered the depot, followed by an excited crowd, who mistook it for the special train of the President elect and suite. As soon as the train stopped, the crowd leaped upon the platforms, and mounted to the tops of the cars like so many monkeys, until, like a hive of bees, they swarmed upon them—shouting, hallooing, and making all manner of noises. The officers in charge of the train appeared, and the crowd, discovering their error, recoiled, a little chop fallen, but prepared for another excitement.

Precisely at one o'clock the special train chartered for the conveyance of Mr. Lincoln and suite was heralded by the crowd at North street, who rushed pell-mell after the train as it rumbled into the depot. Conductor George Rawling, who was in charge of the train, appeared on the platform, gesticulating severely, and assured the crowd that Mr. Lincoln was not on board, but Mrs. Lincoln, family and suite only, who would be pleased to pass unmolested to the carriages in waiting to convey them. The family and suite then alighted and were hurried through the side gateway to Calvert street. The throngs attracted by cries of "Here he is!" "There he goes!" swayed hither and thither with a force perfectly irresistible, and persons were knocked from the platform and trampled on, and others had their clothing torn, one man having his coat ripped from his back. As soon as possible the company were placed in carriages and driven off, the suite to the Eutaw House, and Mrs. Lincoln to the residence of Col. John S. Gittings, where she dined.

The crowd now began to disperse rapidly. A number of young men, bent on fun and mischief, seized a colored man driving a horse and wagon through North Calvert street, and several attempted to chalk "Abe Lincoln" on his back, while others unhitched the horse, intending to haul the wagon through the street as a burlesque reception. The police interfered, and frustrated their designs.

About 2 o'clock, an hour after the arrival of the train, three baggage wagons, high piled with trunks, large and small, were driven up Calvert street, escorted and followed by a crowd of youngsters, the more intelligent of whom had discovered something ominous in the initials on the trunks which were "A. L.," "Mrs. A. L.," "R. T. L." etc., etc. The possessors of these initials were at once declared to be the distinguished President elect, (*non est,*) his wife elect, and "Bob," whose reputation is growing faster than himself. There was a very large trunk or two in the collection; and it was suggested that the lost President elect might have been stowed away in one of them, to be smuggled through, but his great reputed length at once dissipated that idea. The crowd, however having nothing better to escort, escorted the baggage through the streets to the Camden station, where it was to be put aboard the train for Washington.

The party left the Eutaw House in time to reach the Camden station shortly before three o'clock, at which time the regular train would depart for Washington. An assemblage of several thousand persons was here collected to witness the departure of the suite, who upon their arrival were immediately conducted to the train. The crowd outside meanwhile divided their attention between the baggage and the operation of checking it, and the occupants of the cars. "Bob" occupied a seat in a bad humor, apparently, desperately affecting to smoke a cigar with ease. An outsider pressed up to the window and inquired—"Say Bob, how's your old man?" Such interrogations as the above, and a great many more foolish, were passed about among the crowd, until the train, at precisely 3 10, moved from the depot and departed for Washington.

From the Washington Star, Saturday.

This morning, shortly before six o'clock, Mr. Seward wended his way down to Willard's, where he remained almost solitary and alone in the hall in front of the office, to the wonder of the few persons about at that hour; evidently looking for some one to arrive by the train momentarily expected. When the train's passengers for the house did arrive, the mystery of Mr. Seward's so early appearance at the hotel was instantly cleared up; for the tall figure of Abraham Lincoln was seen conspicuous among them. Accompanied by Mr. Seward he immediately retired to parlor No. 6, which, with the magnificent suite of apartments attached to it, had been quietly engaged for him yesterday.

Mr. Seward again joined him shortly before 11 A. M., and taking a carriage, they proceeded to the Executive Mansion to call on President Buchanan, who was then in Cabinet Council. Mr. Buchanan is said to have been greatly surprised on having Mr. Lincoln's card so unexpectedly sent up to him. He received him and Mr. Seward immediately, in his private parlor, where they had a sociable and agreeable interview of fifteen minutes' duration; at the termination of which Mr. Buchanan, conducting his so unexpected guests up stairs to his office room, introduced Mr. Lincoln to his constitutional advisers, by all of whom he was gracefully and cordially greeted.

From the President's house the twain drove to see General Scott, with whom they remained for perhaps fifteen minutes in social intercourse.

They returned to the hotel shortly before 12 M., and Mr. Lincoln immediately retired to his chamber to rest, giving directions that he was not then prepared to receive any of the numerous crowd of intensely interested friends, who had been kicking their shins in the hotel hall for some hours in the hope of getting the earliest interviews with him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Vice President Hamlin arrived here early this morning, having come on from New York by last evening's train, without stopping on the way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Star of this evening says: "We hear that the War Department has received advices that General Twiggs has surrendered to the revolutionists of Texas all the government military property in his charge as commander of U. S. Military department of Texas, (said to be worth $1,500,000,) and pronounces judgment against him if the report be true.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 26.—The following appointments were confirmed yesterday, viz: Henry J. Ulett, of Miss., Postmaster-General; J. P. Benjamin, of La., Attorney General; Commissioners to Washington, Abraham L. Crawford, of Georgia, and John Forsyth, of Alabama. It is rumored that Mr. Mallory, of Florida, will be Secretary of the Navy.

Glorious News!—The Union Saved!!—Despatches were received in this City last night from Hon. Z. B. Vance and Hon. John A. Gilmer, stating that the House of Representatives had voted for Compromise by a vote of 132 to 56—more than two-thirds. Also that the force bill had been defeated by a vote of 100 to 74.

These despatches were directed to Hon. S. H. Rogers, and also to Messrs. Holden and Syme. They may be relied upon.

Raleigh Banner, 27th inst.

RALEIGH, Feb. 27.—The following dispatch has just been received here from Messrs. Bragg, Winslow, Clingman and Ruffin, members of Congress now in Washington City: "No plan of settlement agreed upon. In our opinion, none satisfactory to the South will be."—*Wil. Papers.*

Forts Sumter and Pickens.—A despatch was received by President Buchanan on Saturday, announcing the arrival of President Jefferson Davis at Charleston. This considerably startled the President, who immediately started a messenger to ex-President Tyler's rooms to enquire what this movement meant. Mr. Tyler was happily able to assure the President that his mission was one of peace and not of war. That his presence at Charleston was to prevent the possibility of an attack on Fort Sumter—that if the tone of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural was pacific the forts would not be attacked, and if otherwise, the attack would be immediately made.—*Balt. American, 26th.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Peace Conference defeated Franklin's substitute for Guthrie's proposition. The Southern delegates were about to withdraw, when the Republicans assumed a more kindly aspect, and assured them if they would remain a new proposition would be introduced to-day, calculated to meet the unqualified acceptance of the border slaveholding States. From these facts it is inferred that Crittenden's propositions will be introduced and adopted, then sent to the House for ratification before any vote is taken there on the report of the Committee of 33. This view, however, is only arrived at by many concurrent circumstances.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 27.—In Convention yesterday Mr. Goggin introduced conservative resolutions, and made a speech upon them, taking ground that the only plan to preserve peace was the formation of a Border State Confederacy; said Virginia would be unsafe in the Southern Confederacy, and that the time had passed for conferring with the North.

Prospects of Peace.—We have been favored (says the Baltimore American of the 26th) with the following extract of a letter from a distinguished member of the Peace Conference, dated at Washington yesterday morning:

"As a matter of opinion, I can say, peace will be preserved and the Union restored. We have reached the bottom of our troubles, and henceforth our fortunes will be brighter. The Conference has met and overcome the Territorial difficulty, in a mode *satisfactory to all the Slave States represented,* and we entertain no doubt that we shall overcome all other difficulties and reach a result on all points in controversy to the satisfaction of a large majority, and probably close our labors on Tuesday. I cannot be more explicit.

"The new President reached here on Saturday morning, *between lights.* This is not very respectful to the loyalty of Maryland; but let that pass. His administration, it is thought, will be conservative, and not hostile to the South. This is doing much to allay excitement."

Launch of the Floating Battery.—The structure building at Marsh's wharf, by J. Marsh & Son, was launched this morning at 8 o'clock in presence of a large number of spectators. It descended into its destined element with no accident or mishap whatever, and now only awaits some few additions and the placing of the guns to be in a state of completeness for action.

Charleston News, 25th inst.

We learn that another Company of Volunteers, numbering thirty, passed through this place on yesterday evening on their way to Charleston. Others are expected in a day or two.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 26th.

Two nine-inch Dahlgren Guns passed through this place yesterday for South Carolina. There are two more on their way as we learn. They are to be mounted on the Floating Battery intended to attack Fort Sumter, at least that is the report.—*Wilmington Journal, 27th.*

Things at Washington.—Our advices from Washington represent the feeling prevailing there as one of increased hopefulness and of almost assured confidence in the early adoption of measures that will satisfy the Border Slave States and open the way for the return to the Union of those that have seceded. The impression that Mr. Lincoln's administration will be conservative and conciliatory is also gaining a firmer belief. The retention of Mr. Seward as Secretary of State, notwithstanding the efforts made to displace him, and the now conceded fact that Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, will also be of the Cabinet, are the prominent circumstances upon which the belief is founded.

Baltimore American, 26th inst.

Re-seizure of Vessels at Savannah.—Messrs. Funch & Meincke, the agents of the Bremen bark Adjuster, says the Journal of Commerce, received a telegram yesterday, announcing the second seizure of that vessel by authority of the Governor of Georgia, in consequence of the refusal of Police Superintendent Kennedy to surrender the arms detained by him in this city. The Adjuster has 900 bales of cotton on board, belonging to a British subject, and the owner left yesterday for Washington to lay the matter before Lord Lyons. The captain of the vessel had entered his protest against the seizure.

Position of the Border States.—It is important to remark, says the National Intelligencer of the 26th inst. that, while a portion of the politicians in the Border Slaveholding States are urging the people to identify their destiny immediately with that of the Seceding States, the more sagacious citizens of the latter clearly perceive that the welfare and safety of all concerned, to say nothing of their political harmony, will be better consulted by a retention of the former in their present Federal alliance. To this effect the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, in its number of the 17th instant, remarks as follows:

"An arrangement will be concluded on some terms, and the Border States will remain in the old Union. The result of the recent elections in these States leave no room to doubt this result, and we of the new Confederacy must make up our minds to do without them, at least for the present. Nor do we regard this as a calamity to be feared or dreaded. We are rather disposed to think that they can be of greater service to us as members of the Union than they could be as members of our own Confederacy. They will be a moral breakwater against the current of fanaticism and hate setting towards the South, and by their position in the Federal Government will compel it to hold 'hands off' from the Southern Confederacy. It is preposterous to suppose that any of the Border States will permit a Government of which they form a part to make war upon the South, bound to them by ties of kindred interests, and without war we may hope to lay the foundations of a new Government so deep and strong that it will have nothing to fear, even though but seven stars may shine on its national banner."

Mr. Lincoln.—Mr. Lincoln visited the Capitol yesterday. A little after three o'clock he entered the Senate, accompanied by Mr. Seward. Many Senators on both sides of the chamber were introduced to him and shook hands. Mr. Lincoln remained about twenty minutes in the Senate, from which he retired, as he entered, in company with Mr. Seward. They afterwards proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Lincoln's appearance was the signal of an immediate uprising of the people in the galleries, anxious to judge for themselves of the proportions of the man of whom the country has heard so much of late. A similar stir followed on the floor, and the gathering of members from the Republican side gave further indication that a more than ordinary visiter was on the floor, and soon the President elect was surrounded by a crowd, and a warm interchange of hand-shaking was the result. Mr. Lincoln then passed to the southern side of the Hall, and here, also, he was heartily greeted by members, but not in such numbers as before, some dozen or so of Southern members retaining their seats. Having thus paid his respects to both sides, and received many congratulations in return, the President elect retired, the time occupied by his visit being not more than ten minutes.—*Nat. Intelligencer, 26th.*

The Eight Million Loan.—The bids for the $8,000,000 six per cent. loan were opened at the Treasury Department on Saturday last, when the aggregate offerings were found to amount to over *fourteen millions* of dollars. The lowest accepted bid was $90.15 the $100; the highest bid was over $96. The whole loan of $8,000,000 was taken at an average of about $90½; over four millions were bid for at $90.15.

Trade Between Boston and Charleston.—BOSTON, Feb 23.—The steamer South Carolina leaves this port this afternoon, for Charleston, with an immense freight, consisting in part of hundreds of cases of boots and shoes, and provisions in profusion.

THE FEARFUL RECKONING.

In the year 1851, upon the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Washington, Mr. Everett delivered in the city of New York a most eloquent and patriotic address, the concluding portion of which we transfer to our columns to-day. Considered merely as a rhetorical performance this extract would well repay perusal, whilst its sage counsels and solemn warnings will, as we trust, sink deep into the heart of every reader.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS.

I regard it as demonstrable that, in the event of a separation, as certainly as the sun will set in the west, the sun of the Republic will go down from the meridian and set in blood. I know that some persons of sanguine temperament, dallying, as I think, unwarrantably with these dreadful futurities, have persuaded themselves that it would only be a change to two Confederacies instead of one, and that in other respects all would go on much as it did before. Sir, I am very loth to enter into any speculations of this kind on one side or the other, but in my humble judgment there will not be two Confederacies, nor eventually any Confederacies, but as many despotic Governments as in the chances of conquest and reconquest military chieftains may be able and willing to establish. Let Germany teach us. How did she come out of the chaos of the dark ages after a thousand years of internecine war? Did she come out of it with two or three Confederacies? She counted more than three hundred independent Principalities, as they called themselves, but all lying at the mercy of the nearest despot and the strongest army.

I presume not to look into that dark abyss. I turn from it with the same horror, a thousand-fold increased, that I felt when in my youth I was surprised on the black and calcined edge of the crater of Vesuvius, while the sides of the mountain were already quivering with the convulsive throes of an approaching eruption. To attempt to give form and outline, to increase the force, to calculate the direction of the molten elements, boiling and bellowing in the fiery depth below, and just ready to be let loose by the hand of God on their pathway of destruction, would be as unavailing and presumptuous in the political as in the natural world. One thing, however, I think is certain. We talk of the separation of these States, assuming that they would still, in other respects, remain the States which they are now; but I think it is certain as demonstration that their ancient boundaries, founded in many cases not at all on features of physical geography, running as they do in open defiance of the mountains and rivers, drawn without the slightest regard to military defence, as if it were the design of Providence that we should be bound together, not by material ligatures, but by cords of love, boundaries resting on charters, on prescription and agreement, and rendered at last sacred by the Constitution and Union of the United States, I think it certain that some of those boundaries will fall the first sacrifice to a separation of the Union. Do you suppose, Mr. Chairman, that thirty-one States, when the constitutional ties which now bind them are broken, and when a new scramble for separate power shall begin, are going to pay regard to those unseen and mystical intrenchments, within which stout little Rhode Island, in comparison with some other States, rather a cornfield or a flower garden than a State, lies as safely fortified as your own imperial New York, which holds the Hudson in the hollow of her hand, and extends her colossal limbs from the lakes to the ocean? When the Union is dissolved, do you think that holy constitutional spell will remain unbroken which prevents your powerful neighbor, Pennsylvania, enthroned upon the Alleghanies, with the broad Susquehanna for her sparkling cincture, and the twin tributaries of the Ohio for the silver fillets of her temples, from raising so much as a finger against gallant little Delaware, which nestles securely within the fringes of the gorgeous robe of her queenly sister?

Before the Revolution there were controversies on the subject of boundary between many of the conterminous States. They were adjudicated by the Privy Council, often arbitrarily enough, generally against the larger and in favor of the weaker colonies. But the decision executed itself. *Pacis imponere morem* was the motto of the home Government. They decided as they pleased. If the colonies liked the decision it was well; if they did not they might do something else, for which there is a homely word, which I will not repeat. When the royal government was thrown off, some of these controversies survived, and some new ones sprung up. There had been, or were, disputes between Pennsylvania and Virginia, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts, Massachusetts and all the other New England colonies. But first the old Confederation, with its tribunals, (such as they were,) and then still more the happy constitution of 1789, breathed their vitality and power into the ancient muniments of the land. Disputes were settled, controversies adjusted. The genius of the Union, with the law of the land in the right hand and the law of love in the left, perambulated (to use the surveyor's expression) the lines between border States, and discord ceased. But, gentlemen, if you divide this Union, if you take from these boundaries the character of constitutional security which is attached to them in the way I have described, what then is to happen? When the Constitution shall be swept away; when the States shall start on a new career of selfish and ambitious ascendancy, inflamed by the passions invariably raging at such times between border governments, they will not be held back by parchment titles proceeding from dead kings and queens of England, whose bones for two hundred years have been huddled up in the crypts of Westminster Abbey. Sir, when the family of States, no, not family of States, (for we are going to reject the kindly name and the blessed thing it expresses,) but when this group of hostile and rival States shall rush forth against each other, with hostile projects and heated passions, on a new political career, can their hands be kept from each other's throats by dusty parchments, signed by hands which are themselves long since turned to dust? When we have repudiated our Madison and Hamilton, when we have repudiated their work, I don't think we shall pay superstitious deference to the work of Charles and James and Elizabeth. When we have turned a deaf ear to the voice of Washington and Adams and Jefferson and Franklin, the Moses and the prophets of our political dispensation, do you think we are going to permit a creature like the Duke of York, whom his own people, aye, his own daughters, drove with scorn from the throne, to rise from the dead after two hundred years and govern us by a paper sceptre?

Then, gentlemen, as to the Supreme Court of the United States. I do not know what others may think on the subject, but for myself, sir, (addressed to Chancellor Walworth, who sat by Mr. Everett's side,) I will say, that if all the labors, the sacrifices, and the waste of treasure and blood from the first landing at Jamestown or Plymouth were to give us nothing else but the Supreme Court of the United States, this revered tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, (for such it may be called,) I should say the sacrifice was well made. I have trodden with emotion the threshold of Westminster Hall and of the Palace of Justice in France; I thought with respect of a long line of illustrious chancellors and judges, surrounded with the insignia of office, clothed in scarlet and ermine, who within these ancient halls have, without fear or favor, administered justice between powerful litigants. And it is with deeper emotions of reverence, it is with something like awe that I have entered the Supreme Court at Washington. Not that I have there heard strains of forensic eloquence rarely equalled, never surpassed, from the Wirts, the Pinckneys, and the Websters; but because I have seen there a bright display of the perfection of the moral sublime in human affairs. I have witnessed how, from the low, dark bench, destitute of the emblems of power, from the lips of some grave and venerable magistrate, to whom years and gray hairs could add no new titles to respect, (I need write no name under that portrait,) the voice of justice and equity has gone forth to the most powerful States of the Union, administering the law between citizens of independent States, settling dangerous controversies, adjusting disputed boundaries, annulling unconstitutional laws, reversing erroneous decisions, and, with a few mild words of judicial wisdom, disposing of questions a hundred-fold more important than those which, within the past year, from the plains of Holstein, have shaken the pillars of continental Europe, and all but brought a million of men into deadly conflict with each other.

When the Union is broken, when the States are separated, what is to become of your Supreme Court? How then are you to settle great and difficult questions? And plenty of them, believe me, you will have. Think of these mighty rivers running across the country in every direction, and the controversies which will present themselves about their navigation; Is there to be any way of settling them? Again: hostile tariffs, designed to undermine the revenue and commerce of neighboring States, will infallibly be enacted, and then this very question which now agitates the Union. What in the name of Heaven are you to do with all these controversies when you have lost this great and august tribunal?

Gentlemen, when this time comes, if Pennsylvania, for instance, should look round her and find that Virginia has pushed up a narrow strip, forming a couple of counties behind her western boundary, to keep her entirely aloof from the left bank of the Ohio, and if she shall take it into her head to redress this irregularity, as she would be apt to think it, what will be the result? Do you think, Chancellor, (addressing Chancellor Walworth,) the remembrance of the case of Olmstead will induce her to remain quiet? If New York should take it into her head to revive her claim to a monopoly of the steam navigation of her waters, and give effect to her grant to the representatives of Fulton, who presented to New York and the world the great mechanical miracle of modern times, would the case of Gibbons and Ogden prevent her from executing this purpose? No. When we come to that the day of chancellors and judges is passed. We shall shut up the volumes of Peters, and Wheaton, and Dallas, and Cranch; we shall repudiate the authority of the Kents and the Storys, the Walworths and the Marshalls; we shall go to the arsenals of the old despotism for their accursed logic, the *ultima ratio regum*, and settle all disputes at the point of the pike and the mouth of the cannon.

I can only allude to the disastrous effects of a separation of the States on all the relations of the country at home and abroad; to the complete demoralization of society, by substituting insecurity and conflict for peace and quiet; to the blight which will fall upon the new States and Territories, springing up like an exhalation from the soil throughout the continent. And then, sir, to think of our position before the world, how deplorably will that be changed! The United States, a Republic now so great and powerful, and so respected, raised to an importance which will enable us before long to hold the balance of public opinion between the contending Empires of the world; what will it be when broken up and frittered away to twenty or thirty petty sovereignties, and, in the lapse of time, perhaps two or three hundred miserable principalities?

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NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of the late S. W. Tillinghast, it is necessary that the business of the Firm of S. W. Tillinghast & Co., should be closed without delay. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to D. A. Ray, surviving partner, or to W. N. Tillinghast. The Books are at the Crockery Store.

Feb'y 18. 97-i4w

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

IN consequence of the decease of the late S. W. Tillinghast, the Stock of MERCHANDISE belonging to S. W. Tillinghast & Co., must be disposed of.

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D. A. RAY, Surviving Partner.
Feb'y 18. 97-its

1861.

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THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

From Montgomery.—MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 1.—Congress has enacted laws to provide for mail contracts and postage. Also, laws looking to resistance from the old Government, and enforcement of the laws.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 27.—An act to raise the provisional forces for the Confederate States and for other purposes, which has been passed, directs among other provisions, that the President take charge of all the military operations between the Confederacy and other powers.

An act has been passed to raise money to support the Government. It authorizes the President to borrow $15,000,000, payable in ten years at an interest of 8 per cent. The last section directs an export duty of ½ per cent. on each pound of cotton exported after the first of August next, to create a fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The announcement that Gen. Twiggs has surrendered his command to the revolutionary Convention of Texas has been the great subject of conversation to-day. Officers of the Army denounce the act as one of downright treason, especially as he had not previously resigned his commission, although he was some time since elected as Commander-in-chief of the Georgia Army.

The whole number of enlisted troops under Twiggs' command in Texas was 2,900, and they were scattered about for the most part over a frontier fifteen hundred miles long. There are nearly all the officers belonging to four regiments —all the Third Infantry, all the Eighth Infantry, all the Second Cavalry, five companies of the First Artillery, and five of the First Infantry—40 companies in all—206 commissioned officers and 2,900 enlisted men—being more than are in any other one Department of the service.

It is yet problematical whether the officers commanding posts there have not refused to obey Twiggs' order, which he had no power to enforce, if resisted. The scheme was doubtless concocted here by men in high places, sworn to protect the rights of the Government of the United States, who plotted the seizure of the forts, &c., in the South. All of the latter were surrendered to overwhelmingly superior military force. In this case, however, if the orders of Twiggs have been obeyed, the surrenders have been made without there having been brought a man in arms to sustain them, so far as is yet known here.

Correspondence Balt. American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The despatch received yesterday by the Secretary of War, informing him that General Twiggs has surrendered the military property to the revolutionists in Texas, was from the Commissary of Subsistence, and dated at New Orleans. He adds that as a loan the use of the Government means of transportation was allowed to take the Federal troops to the seaboard and they were permitted to take with them three or four cannon and their side-arms.

The Secretary received this morning documents from Texas showing that as early as the seventh of February Gen. Twiggs was entering into negotiations with the Texans for the surrender of the military property. Col. Waite was several weeks ago appointed to succeed Gen. Twiggs as Chief of the military department of Texas, but it appears he had not reached there at the time of Gen. Twiggs's surrender, which is considered by governmental authorities here as one of the most disgraceful and atrocious acts yet committed.

Cor. N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President has determined to strike the name of Gen. Twiggs from the roll of the army, on the ground of treason.

WASHINGTON, Feb 28.—The Postmaster General was this morning advised by telegraph from Fort Smith, that the Overland mail was stopped by Indians and not by Texans, as had been reported.

The postmaster at Madison, Florida, is using domestic manufactured postage stamps, contrary to law, and the department has been furnished with a specimen.

The Guns at Fortress Monroe.—When it was first rumored that guns were being mounted at Fortress Monroe, pointing, as Mr. Tyler said, "at the bosom of Virginia," the venerable ex President called upon Mr. Buchanan to know if there was any truth in the report. The latter replied that he knew nothing of the facts himself, but "would make proper inquiry."

These inquiries resulted in eliciting the following facts. The wooden gun carriages had been allowed to decay, as the Government had determined to substitute those made of iron. The iron carriages having arrived, Col. Dimmick gave orders for the wooden ones to be removed and the guns to be re-mounted on those of iron. Such is the explanation given of mounting the guns on the ramparts, with the exception of two howitzers, which were so mounted as to sweep the bridge. From the careless manner in which the Fort had previously been guarded five hundred men could have taken it at night. The three gates were always open, and the bridges over the moat down. Now the gates are closed at night and the draws raised lest evil disposed and reckless persons should be tempted to seize the place. The explanation, I understand, is perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Tyler, whose summer residence ("Villa Margarette") is within direct range of the howitzers.

THE SEIZURES AT NEW ORLEANS.

Having learned that the Secretary of War had addressed a letter to the Governor of Louisiana demanding the restoration of the commissary and other stores of the United States seized at New Orleans, we have called at the War Department and ascertained the result of the applicatien. The following is a copy of the letter referred to:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb'y 7, 1861.

"*Sir:*—I learn from a report of Brevet Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, late assistant quartermaster, in the service of this Department at New Orleans, that on the 28th ultimo, under your direction and in the name of the State of Louisiana, 'all the quartermaster's and commissary stores and all other property under his control and in his possession belonging to the United States were seized, and are now held under your authority.

"The title of the United States to the stores, &c. thus taken is not controverted, they having been purchased with its funds, much of which was received by citizens of Louisiana. Their presence within your State, however it might excite the cupidity of wicked men, was in every respect lawful and harmless, and could in no degree, I should suppose, compromise the public safety. Their seizure, under the circumstances, was an act of flagrant and atrocious spoliation, which I can scarcely believe had the sanction of a Government professing to be organized for the maintenance of law and order, and to be regulated by those principles of justice and morality which are inseparable from the civilization of the age.

"I invite your Excellency's attention to the matter as one which you must perceive more deeply concerns the honor and fair fame of Louisiana than it does the pecuniary interests of the United States, and I await your reply in the confident expectation that you will disavow this discreditable act of your subordinate, and order a restoration of the property to the United States.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

"His Excellency THOMAS O. MOORE,
"Governor of Louisiana, Baton Rouge."

His Excellency has not condescended to answer this letter, but has returned it, stating that it is lacking in deference to "the conventionalities of official intercourse," and that, if properly addressed, he will give any "*information* which may be desired in relation to any property *lately* belonging to the Federal Government."—*Washington Confederation.*

The Memphis Avalanche says that Prof. Wise, of æronautic fame, is at present engaged is selling apples and candy at the street corners in that city.

PENNSYLVANIA SENTIMENT.—A gentleman in this place hands us the following letter:—

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., Feb'y 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 12th inst., inquiring as to my opinion of our country's future, is received. Of course, mere opinion upon this question is of little value, for when men are controlled by excitement and passion it is idle *to reason* about results.

It seems to me now that the greatest difficulty in the way of a peaceable adjustment of the unfortunate controversy between the North and South is found in the hostile attitude assumed by South Carolina and the Gulf States towards the Union. In your native State, and throughout the entire North, a very wholesome change in public opinion upon this vexed question is quite apparent. I am fully persuaded that the leaders of the Republican party *know* that if the battle were now to be fought over again, Mr. Lincoln would certainly be defeated without the help of a single Southern State. And there is surely little danger of a second triumph of Northern sectionalism, for that party is forced to admit, that at this time, it is based upon an unimportant abstraction. Seward distinctly confessed this in his recent speech in the Senate. By their own admission, the very life-blood of their party is gone, and they, of course, will be forced to re-organize under a new name, as they have often done before. They dare not risk another election upon an *unimportant abstraction.*

Had South Carolina and the Gulf States remained in the Union, it seems perfectly certain that a little time would have removed all just ground of complaint. But having left it, and having seized the public property of the Federal Government and assumed an attitude of defiance and hostility towards the Union, they have complicated the question vastly. They have descended from the position of States demanding their rights under the constitution to a position that the true men of this country will *never* acknowledge to be right; and in doing this, have afforded to that party which has been at the bottom of all the mischief, another hobby to hold them together—the dogma of "coercion." This dogma, however unsound in principle, is plausible, and therefore dangerous. Much time is required to enable the masses to see through a proposition that is plausible upon its face, however unsound it may be in fact; and no unsound principle can be made to appear more plausible than this one of "coercion," disguised as it is by the specious pretext of "enforcement of the laws."

Thus have the seceding States rashly created an issue fraught with infinitely more peril to the country than the old one that was fast dying a natural death; and by obstinately persisting in their reckless hostility to the Union, they are rendering the prospect of a peaceable adjustment of the vexed question with the remaining Southern States doubtful, if not hopeless. All this have they done without waiting to see whether any actual necessity might exist for the adoption of such measures, and at a time when their *reason* should have taught them that no sectional party could ever become a permanent institution in this country.

Northern sectionalism has already conceded much, and would have conceded more had the attitude of the seceding States been less defiant. True they have done it in a pettifogging way, but the disposition to concede at all should be met in a spirit of concession. The repeal of the so called "personal liberty bills," doubtless, subjected their pride to a terrible mortification. After such a punishment there is little danger of any further attempts to violate the constitution by legislative enactments. But the seceders are willing to receive no concessions and to make none. Because they find little concession no part of Republicans in Congress, they turn away, indignantly refusing all further parley. They should remember that concessions of importance must come from *the people*, that nothing of the sort can be expected from the reckless politicians who have misled them.

Refer the whole subject to the people, and I would have no fears but they would set all things right by condemning both Republican fanaticism and secession. But to do this requires time and patience, and it is greatly to be feared that neither will be afforded. Meanwhile, the whole country suffers in every way. The only hope left is in the Border States remaining firm in their fidelity to the Union. Your State has taken a noble stand, and thus far, has sustained herself nobly. God grant that she may hold out to the end, and that the end may be peace.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please inform the readers of the Observer, that the Southern Field and Fire Side is as interesting as ever. May it find a place at every Southern fire side. Mr. Gardner, the Proprietor, is determined it shall be a first class Family Paper. The best writers in the South are employed to contribute to its pages. The able Editors are competent to furnish reading for its subscribers even if others so highly gifted were not employed. The paper is the theme of remark in this section. I presume it is favorably known in North Carolina, from former remarks I see from your citizens. A NORTH CAROLINA FRIEND.

20 BOXES CHEESE,

JUST arrived and for sale by MRS. M. BANKS.
Feb'y 28. 1000-1w

LOOK HERE!

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently purchased that fine and celebrated Jack, MALTIE, do hereby give notice that he will stand at GULF, and will be let to mares for the small sum of Five Dollars for insurance.

Maltie will not be moved from his Stables only on special occasions, (public days.)

All those desirous of raising fine Mules will find it to their advantage to put to our celebrated Jack Maltie, as he is said to be the surest Jack of any in this section of the country.

Maltie was sired by Col. Rencher's celebrated Jack Malta. His dam was raised by Col. Lutterloh of Chatham county, and she was sired by B. Stroud's large and much admired black Jack Tecumseh.

Maltie has been standing for several seasons in Orange county, and those who are judges of the mule kind assert that his colts are all of the best finish both for beauty and durability.

The price for insurance of a colt will be due as soon as it is ascertained that the mare is with foal or that the property has changed hands.

BROOKS HARRIS.
J. C. HOOKER.
Gulf, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1861. 1-*2tpd

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail.
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Jan'y 21. 89-itf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account, previous to January 1st 1861, are earnestly requested to call and settle; I am in need of money. M. N. LEARY, Jr.
Feb'y 26. 1000-3wpd

Fresh Garden Seeds,

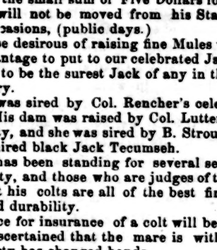
FROM

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac furnished gratuitously. JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.
Jan'y 19. 89-itf



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE BY
S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.
Sept. 18. 52-itf

LIME.

100 BARRELS FRESH LIME, in prime order.
For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Dec'r 24, 1860. 81itf

The Signs.—Our temperament may be too sanguine, but at the present time it is very consoling. We firmly and honestly believe that the Union will be restored, and peace and prosperity revived. Everywhere from the North comes up the spirit of compromise and concession; and Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, stand as a wall between the opposing extremes. The precipitationists, too, are finding fact and fancy two different things. The people have no special predilections for high taxes and whizzing bullets; and, thank God, there are more people than speculating politicians.

We are hopeful of the future. The skies may be darkened for a while, but there is light ahead. This is too great, too happy, and too prosperous a country for patriotism to permit its sacrifice on the unhallowed altar of reckless ambition. The stars and stripes will yet wave over a united people. The anxious heart-throbs of Liberty will be changed to joyous beatings, and the world's great hope of Freedom will be restored. "Land ahead!" was the cry that rejoiced the desponding crew of Columbus, as they neared the shores of America. "Land ahead!" is the cry that now rejoices the heart of every patriot.—*Richmond Whig.*

Taxes in Mississippi.—We learn from the Memphis Appeal that the Mississippi Legislature has levied an additional tax of fifty per cent. upon the present State tax, and authorized the Governor to borrow two millions of dollars at ten per cent., payable in one, two, and three years, out of the accruing revenues of the State.

The Sheriff of Warren county, at Vicksburg, publishes the following proclamation, which is of equal interest to property holders and money loaners in other portions of the State:

$5,000 *Penalty—To the Tax Payers of Warren County.*—By an ordinance of the State Convention, a military tax has been levied for the defence of the State. You are therefore hereby notified to come forward immediately and pay the same. And as said Convention has levied a tax on all money loaned outside of the State, and on all money kept from circulation within the State, it becomes the duty of every tax payer to appear at the Sheriff's office and give in, under oath, said assessment of money, forthwith, under a penalty of five thousand dollars. This act applies as well to those who have heretofore paid their taxes as to those who have not paid them.

WM. McRAE, Sheriff.

Affairs in South Carolina.—The Charleston Courier of Monday last announces the following military appointments by Governor Pickens, under a late act of South Carolina forming a volunteer organization of 10,000 men, viz: Gen. Milledge L. Bonham, of Edgefield, major-general; P. H. Nelson, of Sumter, brigadier-general; Major T. G. Rhett, late of the United States army, now on the western frontier, brigadier-general; Samuel McGowan, of Abbeville, brigadier general; A. C. Garlington, of Newbery, brigadier-general.

The Re-Union Sentiment in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Picayune does not despair of a reconstruction of the Union, for the preservation of which it earnestly and ably pleaded until the determination of Louisiana to secede was unmistakably evidenced. In a recent issue it indulges in implied complaint of "the exercise by the State Convention of a power which has resulted in the assembling of a Congress at Montgomery, composed of citizens in whose election the people had no direct voice, whose action is devoid of any direct responsibility to the people, and whose assumed power was unlimited when it assembled; the imposition by the Congress upon the people of the Confederacy of a President and Vice President, in whose election the people had no direct share, and the putting into operation of a Constitution without its being subjected to the customary ordeal of ratification or rejection at the ballot box."

And in its issue of the succeeding day, the 16th inst., rebukes the sneers aimed by the ultras at the Washington "Peace Congress," with the declaration that "we shall continue to hope for a reunion so long as even the shadow of a chance remains."

Hemmed in by Difficulties.—"Independent," the Washington correspondent of the North American, thus writes:

"Mr. Lincoln may well speak of the grave responsibility which rests upon him peculiarly at such an imposing juncture. No other President has had to encounter the like. He will enter the White House with the South united against him, with the Democratic party of the North hostile, vindictive and factious, and with his own political friends divided as to the policy that should be pursued. Confronted with the fierce opposition in front and rear, and unaided by that unity of counsel upon which he would naturally expect to rely, he must choose between the alternatives which are presented, and in either event offend a considerable interest in the Republican party."

The alternatives here spoken of are conciliation or war; and the posture in which Mr. Lincoln is represented is by no means pleasant to contemplate. It is a painful premonition of the fearful fate that awaits him. Terrible, indeed, is that President's destiny who suffers himself to be entangled in the meshes of Black Republican managers.—*Rich. Whig.*

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.—The Subtreasurer at New Orleans, A. J. Guirot, rendered his accounts to the Treasury Department for settlement. He debits himself with some $400,000 received for the Government, and coolly credits himself with the same amount handed over to the Louisiana Treasury.

How we Damage the North.—Never has any movement poured so much money into the lap of the North as the Southern disunion movement. Badges, cannons, ammunition—every thing to show hatred to or to whip the North with, comes from the North, and "Cotton" money pays for it.

Raleigh Banner.

Disunion Preachers.—According to an old fashioned notion of ours, certain preachers would be more profitably engaged in preaching the Gospel than they are in preaching secession. Better work for the salvation of souls than for the destruction of your country. Some who will not preach the Gospel without pay talk disunion *gratis*. It isn't fair. Wait till you are paid for your disunion harangues. Don't spend your precious breath for nothing. When Gospel truths are based on disunion sentiments you shall be employed at a good salary.—*Raleigh Banner.*

"I repeat, the majority should rule."—(*Abraham Lincoln*, Feb. 14, 1861.)

POPULAR VOTE.

Abraham Lincoln,	1,875,610
Stephen A. Douglas,	1,365,976
John C. Breckinridge,	847,953
John Bell,	590,681
Majority *against* Lincoln,	946,950

A Long Procession.—John Hatcher, of the Nashville Patriot, gives the following account of a procession at Memphis:

"The night before the election, the Secessionists of Memphis had a torch light procession nineteen miles and three quarters long. At least we suppose that must have been the length of it, from the fact that the account of it fills nearly three columns in the Appeal. What became of the procession the next day, when the polls were opened, has not been ascertained. It didn't vote the Secession ticket—they've found out that much."

Later from Europe.—The Canadian, from Liverpool with dates to the 15th inst., has arrived. Gaeta has capitulated and the royal family has retired in a French Steamer. The garrison are prisoners of war for the present.

The Bank of England has advanced the rate of interest to 8 per centum.

Commercial.—Cotton was dull. Middling Uplands had declined ⅛d. and lower qualities ¼ to ⅜d.—closing with a downward tendency. Breadstuffs were quiet and prices steady. Provisions dull. Consols 91¾ to 92.

Horses for the Southern Confederacy.—Scales, of Covington, Ky., has received an order from Vice-President Stephens for six hundred horses for the use of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Yancey provided for.—Mr. Davis has ordered the position of European Commissioner for Wm. L. Yancey, with full powers to obtain recognition of the *de facto* Government.

Cotton for Liverpool.—The Barque Lexington cleared this morning for Liverpool, with cotton —731 bales. We believe that this is the first cargo of cotton ever shipped direct to a foreign port from Wilmington, and trust that many more will soon follow. The shipment was made by Messrs. J. & D. McRae & Co., W. H. Mc[illegible] & Co., and Jos. J. Lippitt.—*Wil. Journ.*

Not Improbable.—It was currently rumored yesterday, that Major Anderson and Lieutenants Davis and Talbot, of the garrison of Fort Sumter, would, on the 4th instant, resign their commissions in the U. S. Army, and retire from the fort.

Charleston Mercury.

Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad.—The entire line of this road, between Statesville and Charlotte, including the bridge at Third Creek, has been let to contract, and the work will be pushed with energy to completion.

Iredell Express.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., March 4, 1861:—

W H Armstrong, S W Avery, Pub. of Argus
R Brady, J & J Breece, Joseph Breece, John Breece Otis Breece, Martha M Bangs, W Butler, B C Burgess, Agnes Burns, Wm. Brown.
Duncan Cameron, Duncan A Cameron, Daniel Culbreth, Communicator, Cornelius Ca Y.
J Davis 3, S C Davis, Hansom Davis, Martha J Davis G W Dickens.
P Finny 2, Elijah Fisher. John Gibson
Jonathan B Hutchinson, S G Harrison.
Silas Jones, Britt Johnson.
Joseph Long, William Lancaster, J H Livingston.
Mrs Mary A Monroe, Mrs Elizabeth A Monroe, Neil Monroe, Michael Moorin, Alex Martin, William Millender, Elizabeth Malburn, Alex Munroe.
Rachel McNeill, John D McNeill, Mrs Susan McNeill, D C Clellan, John A McLaurin, Silvania McClain, Maj N McIntyre, John McGilluhlin, John McAlister.
Eliza Parker, Catharine Parker, Lewis Page, Benj S Page, John Page, Mrs Mary Jane Plumer, John Price.
C R Rice, Mrs Sarah Rodgers.
Daniel Sandford 3, William Scott, Isaac N Sharp, Hon Sam Smith, Jas A Smith, Miss Sarah F C Smith, Neill Shaw.
John Taylor, W H Thompson. Lusinda Vanstory
Miss Mary E Williams, Miss M C Williams, John C Williams, William H Witherington, Burton Walden, Miss Susan Wood, E Wilson.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

$25 REWARD.

WILL be paid by the subscriber for catching and confining in Jail my Negro Woman JULIA, bought last Fall, of the estate of James Sundy, dec'd. She is tall, tolerably black, well proportioned and likely, and 30 years old. Her husband Nelson, is pilot or fireman on the Str. Douglas, as I have been informed, and owned by a gentleman in Wilmington. She has a brother living in Robeson County by the name of Moses. She may have gotten to one of said places.

R. McDANIEL.
March 2. 1-2

Wilmington Herald copy 1t in the Weekly and 1w in the Daily, and forward bill.

Atlantic Scientific and Military Institute,

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

HAVING secured the services of William A. Herring, Esq., to take charge, as Principal, of this Institute we take pleasure in saying to the public that the next Session will begin March 18th, 1861.

Mr. Herring is eminently qualified to take charge of an Institute of this kind. He is a practical teacher and Civil Engineer—was educated at Prof. Nathan B. Webster's Military Institute, and the University of Virginia, and is a graduate in the Scientific departments of both those Institutions. His advantages for gaining a knowledge of *Agricultural Chemistry* were very superior, and special attention will be paid to that branch of science.

While this is also a classical School, it is intended to be made a superior scientific and Military Institute. The expenses will be one hundred and forty dollars ($140) per session. This amount includes tuition, board, room-rent, room-furniture, fuel, lights, washing, books and stationery, and military uniform.

Day scholars will also be received in the Institute. For further information, address the Principal at Carolina City.

JOHN A. PARROTT,
R. F. BRIGHT,
W. H

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1861.

THE PROSPECT.—We give below the plan of adjustment agreed upon by the Peace Conference, before its adjournment on Wednesday last, and annex to it the vote by States upon its adoption and some other statements connected with it. It will be seen that its principal feature was adopted by a bare majority of the States voting. We say its principal feature, not because the territorial question has now any *practical* importance, but because politicians have made a point of it, from which neither side has been willing to recede.

We do not hesitate to say, that we think it a fair and full settlement of the question, which ought to be satisfactory to all parties and sections. And we deeply regret to see that the vote of North Carolina was cast against most of the seven propositions and cast against them in company with the ultra fanatical States of Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Iowa. This was bad company for North Carolina. As the reader will see, Judge Ruffin and Gov. Morehead protested against the vote of their State being given against the propositions. And we think the people of North Carolina will also protest against it whenever they have the opportunity to do so. Let our readers study each proposition and its accompanying vote, and make up their own minds.

We see that desperate efforts are to be made to defeat the settlement. In the first place it is doubtful whether Congress has, by a two-thirds vote, permitted it to be submitted to the States for ratification as an amendment to the Constitution. The chances seemed, at our last advices, to be against such a decision, though a large majority were favorable to it. And then every sort of effort will be made to array the people against it. At Richmond, two of the Delegates, President Tyler and Mr. Seddon, have already taken the stump against it. What particular objection they make is not stated. The only definite objection we have seen is by a secession paper in this State, which objects to it as *abolishing* slavery North of 36° 30′, and *not guaranteeing it South of that line.*" To us it seems that both these propositions are erroneous. There is no slavery in any territory North of 36° 30′ to "abolish." There is a vast difference between "abolishing" slavery and "forbidding" it to be established where it does not exist, never did exist, and where the laws of climate, not less than the character of the inhabitants themselves, forbid that it ever can exist. The reader can see for himself that neither Congress nor any Territorial Legislature is permitted to pass any law interfering with the rights of slaveholders to carry and hold their slaves in any territory South of 36° 30′. This appears to us distinctly to guaranty the existence of the institution in all the territory South of that line.

Let the people have a vote upon the plan. If a fair and reasonable one, it will doubtless be adopted by fair and reasonable men both North and South. That it, or any settlement, will be opposed by Southern and Northern extremists, we have no doubt. But no patriot should hesitate to let the people have a vote upon it. It will require a majority in three-fourths of the States to adopt it.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE SETTLEMENT.

The following is the plan finally agreed upon by the Peace Conference, recently assembled at Washington, for an adjustment of our national differences. We merely take occasion to commend the whole subject to the full and candid consideration of our readers, satisfied that an adjustment so fair, just and complete, will meet with the enthusiastic and almost unanimous approval of the people of the whole country:

SEC. 1. In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed, nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of such State may provide.

SEC. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

SEC. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit Representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining, and taking away, persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation by sea or river of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation of persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandize, is prohibited.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

SEC. 6. The first, third, and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases when the marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing, by violence or intimidation, from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

From the Baltimore American.

The Peace Conference.—The following is the vote, by States, in the Peace Conference, by which the several propositions were adopted:

On the First Proposition.—Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee—9. Nays—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont and Virginia—8. Divided—New York and Kansas—2. Not voting—Indiana.

Second Proposition.—Yeas—Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia—11. Nays—Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire and Vermont—8. Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Third Proposition.—Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia—12. Nays—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont—7. Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Fourth Proposition.—Yeas—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—15. Nays—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire—4. Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Fifth Proposition.—Yeas—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Kansas—16. Nays—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Virginia—5.

Sixth Proposition.—Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee—11. Nays—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont and Virginia—9. Divided—New York.

Seventh Proposition.—Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Ohio, Penusylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia—12. Nays—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina, Missouri and Vermont—7. Divided—New York. Not voting—Massachusetts.

A Unanimous Vote.—After the whole plan of compromise, as above given, had been passed, a statement was drawn up to accompany its presentation to Congress. This statement sets forth that the Conference having adopted "the following p oposed amendments to the Constitution," recommends them to the immediate action of Congress as calculated to restore peace and harmony to the country. A vote being taken on this recommendation to Congress, it was adopted unanimously, and thus it goes to Congress with the sanction of the entire Convention. A committee was then appointed to convey it direct to Congress, when the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Vote on the Territorial Clause.—The great struggle in the Conference was on the 1st section, in relation to slavery in the Territories. This was passed by a vote of ayes 9; nays 8—New York being divided, Indiana declining to vote, Kansas and Missouri being divided, and Virginia and North Carolina voting against it. Thus, had not Indiana declined to vote, and New York and Kansas lost their votes by division—all of which was doubtless done to allow it to pass—it would have been defeated.

Messrs. William C. Rives and Summers, of Virginia, protested against the vote of that State being cast against the compromise, but were overruled by their secession colleagues, Messrs. Tyler, Seddon and Brockenbrough, who voted throughout with the most uncompromising of the Republicans. They being a majority of the delegation cast the vote of the State, and undoubtedly cast it in opposition to what they knew to be the popular sentiment of the people, as represented in the Convention now in session at Richmond.

Judge Ruffin and Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, also entered a strong protest against the vote of that State being cast against the proposition—and no one even for a moment doubts that these two gentlemen represent the views of a large majority of the people of the State.

The other clauses were adopted by heavier affirmative votes, indicating the variety of opinions entertained by the Commissioners. As for instance, Virginia voted against that clause which provides for the payment for runaway slaves whose recovery is obstructed. Massachusetts, to cap the climax, voted, with several of the New England States, against the clause which prohibits the opening of the slave trade, or the introduction of coolie apprentices into the country. Massachusetts also voted against the clause calculated to check filibustering by the acquisition of new territory.

The action of Indiana requires some explanation. The delegates were instructed not to vote on the Territorial question without first submitting it to the Legislature. Under these instructions they did not vote on the Territorial clause, though all in favor of it. On the other clauses of the proposition they took the responsibility of casting the vote of the State in the affirmative.

4TH OF MARCH.—To-day the government changes hands. To-day President Buchanan goes out *without a party in any section;* and to-day Lincoln goes in with a party in *only one section.* We expect to get his Inaugural Speech on Wednesday morning. What it will be was probably scarcely known to himself before to-day. The public expects an explicit declaration of the policy of his administration. We shall not be surprised if it consist of generalities which may be read in a variety of ways. An explicit declaration of government policy is not usual in Inaugurals.

One thing is settled, we rejoice to see, viz: that Greeley and his set of ultras have been discarded, and the new President has determined, and so informed Greeley plainly, to make up his Cabinet of the moderate men of his party.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.—The Southern Confederacy Congress has laid an export duty of one-eighth of a cent per lb. on cotton. This will amount to a tax of about 60 cents on every bale of cotton shipped, no matter where to, from any one of the seceded States. The duty will have to be paid at the place of exportation, and will amount to at least two millions of dollars, which comes out of the planters, of course. This is one of the blessings of secession and "free trade." The proceeds of this tax are pledged for the principal and interest of a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, which the new confederacy proposes to borrow at an interest of eight per cent.

We learn from the Wadesborough Argus that a custom house is to be established at Cheraw or Florence, at which all cotton forwarded from Cheraw to Wilmington will be subject to a tax.

DEFEAT OF THE DISUNIONISTS.—The returns of the Election, so far, show 45 Union Delegates elected, to 23 secessionists, and one or two uncertain. The whole number of Delegates is 120. See returns in another column.

MESSRS. GILMER AND VANCE.—On Thursday we copied from the Raleigh Banner the substance of a telegraphic dispatch received in Raleigh from these gentlemen, stating that "the House of Representatives had voted for Compromise by a vote of 132 to 56—more than two-thirds. Also that the force bill had been defeated by a vote of 100 to 74."

The detailed proceedings of Congress subsequently at hand prove the correctness of these statements. On motion of Mr. Corwin, "the force bill" was postponed till Thursday, by a vote of 100 to 74. This was a test vote. The bill was up, and if the Republicans had been disposed to pass it they could have done so *then,* by means of the previous question, for the abandonment of seats by the members from six seceding States has left the Republicans in a decided majority in that House (though not in the Senate.) Its postponement to a day too late for its final passage was a concession to peace by the Republicans in the House; for, though they contended that it was only intended to enable the government to retain possession of the property now in its hands, yet Southern men had protested against it, and so it was abandoned.

Then came up the Report of the Committee of 33, which Messrs. Grow, Bingham and Hickman (ultra Black Republicans,) moved to postpone till Wednesday at 1 o'clock, till Saturday, and till Monday (that is, to-day, after the expiration of Congress.) The last motion was rejected, 56 to 132, (as Messrs. Gilmer and Vance telegraphed,) the second also rejected, 56 to 149, and the first also rejected, 79 to 112. By these votes (*test votes,*) the House determined to consider forthwith the compromise propositions, and voted down those who held that "no compromise" was necessary or proper.

We make this statement because we published and bulletined (without comment) the Banner's paragraph side by side with the "no hope" disunion dispatch that seemed to contradict it flatly.

County Court of Cumberland in session this week, Duncan G. MacRae, Esq., presiding.

North Carolina Election.

STATE CONVENTION—MEMBERS ELECTED.

Cumberland and Harnett.—Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Col. A. S. McNeill, Constitutional Union nominees. Poll: Bethune 1484, Shepherd 1612, McNeill 1603, David McNeill, secession, 484.

Robeson.—Thos A Norment and Thos J Morisey, Union. Poll: Norment 951, Morisey 957, J P Fuller, secession, 412, J C Sutherland, ditto, 412.

Randolph.—W J Long and John B Troy, Union. Poll: Long 2,434, Troy 2,424.

Moore.—W P Martin, Union, by a large majority over J T Phillips, also Union.

Montgomery.—Col S H Christian, Union. Poll: Christian 810, Col Gaines (also union) 81.

Chatham.—W A Rives, L J Merritt, N Clegg, Union nominees. Poll: Rives 1854, Merritt 1815, Clegg 1784, W G Harris, disunion nominee, 175, J A Moore, ditto, 153. Scattering, ditto, 153.

Richmond.—Three precincts as follows:

	McQueen.	Leak.	Convention.	No Conv.
Laurel Hill,	35	52	59	29
Stewartsville,	65	18	68	12
Williamson's,	35	56	59	27
	135	126	186	68

It is reported here that W. F. Leak is elected by 14 majority.

Bladen.—Geo Cromartie, Union. Poll: Cromartie 589, T J Purdie, secession, 415.

New Hanover.—Hon W S Ashe and R H Cowan, Secession. Poll: Ashe 1469, Cowan 1516, W A Wright, Conservative, 517, Dawson, ditto, 510.

Brunswick.—Thos D Meares, secession. Poll: Meares 363, D B Baker, Union, 389.

Duplin.—Maj J T Rhodes and W J Houston, secession, without opposition.

Sampson.—Dr Thos Bunting and R A Moseley, Esq., Secession. Poll: Bunting 926, Moseley 925, Dr J C Monk, Union, 577, D B Ray, ditto, 560.

Columbus.—Richard Wooten, secession. Poll: Wooten 609, Marmaduke Powell, Union, 199.

Edgecombe and Wilson.—Jno L Bridgers and K Thigpen, secession, without opposition.

Orange.—Hon W A Graham and Capt John Berry, Union. Poll: Graham 1537, Berry 1512, Nash, secession, 356, Jones, ditto, 358. (Gov Swain had withdrawn in favor of Capt Berry.)

Rowan.—Francis E Shober and W A Houck, Union, by 400 to 500 majority over N F Hall and R A Caldwell, secession.

Wake.—Hon Geo E Badger, W W Holden, Quentin Busbee, Union. Poll: Badger 1952, Holden 1987, Busbee 1926, Wilder, secession, 758, Rand, ditto, 758, Lewis, ditto, 745.

Craven.—John D Whitford and George Green—the latter secession, the former "conservative State Rights," over W B Wadsworth, Union, and J H Bryan, secession.

Granville.—James S Amis, E B Lyon, John Bullock, Union. Poll: Amis 1057, Lyon 1008, Bullock 1022, Hon A W Venable, secession, 797, T L Hargrove, ditto, 822, S S Royster, ditto, 793.

Guilford.—Hon. James T. Morehead, Ralph Gorrell, and C. P. Mendenhall, Union. Poll: Morehead 2508, Gorrell, 2488, Mendenhall 1888, R. P. Dick, Union and not a candidate, 570, Hon. J. A. Gilmer, Union and not a candidate, 393.

Iredell.—Hon Anderson Mitchell and Col Thos A Allison, Union. No opposition, we suppose, as they have about all the votes.

Rockingham.—Dr E T Brodnax and Hon Thos Settle, Union. Poll: Brodnax 852, Settle 847, Gov Reid, "prompt action," 881, Hon A M Scales, ditto, 685.

Forsyth.—R L Patterson and T J Wilson, Union, without opposition.

Alamance.—Rufus Y McAden and H Harbour, Union. Poll: McAden 967, Harbour 905, Judge Ruffin, "State Rights," 480, Rev A G Hughes, ditto, 268, E M Holt, secession, 45.

Cabarrus.—V C Barringer, secession, by 185 majority over C Melchor, Union.

Person.—Hon E G Reade, Union, by large majority over James Holeman, secession.

Halifax.—R H Smith and ——— Bachelor, Union, according to one report, and two secessionists according to another.

Northampton.—Union candidates elected, two according to one account; another says that David A Barnes Union, and Rogers, secession, are elected.

Franklin.—Secessionist elected. Name not given.

Warren.—Two secessionists, but of which grade we know not. There were two secession tickets differing in heat.

Beaufort.—E J Warren and D M Carter, Union, without much *voting* opposition.

Mecklenburg.—Hon J W Osborne and Wm Johnston, secession, without opposition.

Wayne.—Geo V Strong and E A Thompson, secession. Poll: Strong 1207, Thompson 1205, G W Collier, Union, 254, W T Faircloth, ditto, 253. Not candidates, we believe.

Lenoir.—H F Bond, secession, by 245 maj. over George Washington, Union.

Carteret.—C R Thomas, Union, by 200 maj. over Lefferts, secession.

Davidson.—B A Kittrell and B C Douthitt, Union, without opposition.

Johnston.—C B Sanders and John H Keneday, Union, by large majority.

Caswell.—Hon B Brown and W Long, Union, over R J Smith and J A Graves, disunionists.

Jones.—W. Foy, secession, by 123 majority.

Burke.—W. W. Avery, secessionist, by 36 majority over Mr. Erwin, Union.

Constitutional Union Members elected.—Guilford 3; Robeson 2; Cumberland and Harnett 3; Orange 2; Rowan 2; Wake 3; Granville 3; Iredell 2; Randolph 2; Rockingham 2; Forsyth 2; Alamance 2; Moore 1; Montgomery 1; Chatham 3; Person 1; Northampton 1; Beaufort 2; Carteret 1; Bladen 1; Davidson 2; Johnston 2; Caswell 2.—Total 45.

Secessionists elected.—New Hanover 2; Brunswick 1; Duplin 2; Edgecombe and Wilson 2; Craven 2; Sampson 2; Cabarrus 1; Columbus 1; Franklin 1; Warren 2; Mecklenburg 2; Wayne 2; Lenoir 1; Jones 1; Burke 1.—Total 23.

	Convention.	No Convention.
Alamance,	284	1116
Bladen,	480	460
Brunswick,	627	61
Burke,	150 maj.	
Cabarrus,	592 maj.	
Carteret,		maj. 200
Chatham,	288	1795
Craven, (incomplete,)	854	359
Columbus,	620	188
Cumberland,	585	718
Duplin,	1252	71
Davidson,		maj. 1200
Forsyth,		maj. 1116
Guilford,	118	2771
Granville,	1056	748
Harnett,	458	241
Iredell,	191	1820
Jones,	200 maj.	
Lenoir,	447	195
Moore,	187	1257
Montgomery,	81	870
Mecklenburg,	1196 maj.	
New Hanover,	1781	210
Orange,	460	1417
Robeson,	533	907
Rowan,		maj. 400
Rockingham,	808	570
Randolph,	45	2466
Sampson,	972	580
Wake,	1406	1246
Wayne,	1250	242
	16,856	23,164

There are vague reports from other counties, for and against Convention, but no figures given.

Gen. Twiggs.—The President has dismissed Gen. Twiggs from the Army for "treachery to the Flag of his country."

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.

	Convention	No Convention.	Bethune.	Shepherd.	Col. McNeill.	D. McNeill.
Fayetteville,	297	204	247	318	312	248
Carver's Creek,	26	48	57	50	52	22
John Monroe's,	16	55	63	67	67	6
Quwhiffle,	64	3	58	59	60	13
Seventy-first,	55	22	35	37	30	48
Rockfish,	17	182	116	106	106	7
Gray's Creek,	34	29	35	48	40	26
Cedar Creek,	5	69	71	71	75	4
Lock's Creek,	17	65	73	72	71	15
Flea Hill,	35	26	42	49	50	18
Black River,	19	65	65	62	63	19
Total, Cum'land,	585	718	862	989	926	421
HARNETT CO.						
Averasboro',	52	61	101	104	103	7
Grove,	49	2	46	50	50	4
Neill's Creek,	142	3	128	139	139	11
Buckhorn,	115	5	104	121	120	16
Stewart's Creek,	87	18	54	56	56	2
Barbecue,	80	76	103	106	107	8
Up. Little River,	28	76	86	97	102	15
	458	241	622	673	677	68

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Union. Morisey.	Norment.	Secession. Fuller.	Sutherland.	Convention.	No Convention.
Lumberton,	353	351	39	34	51	319
Thompson's,	37	35	20	18	24	30
Sterling's,	50	51	59	58	70	35
St. Paul's,	97	96	45	44	54	86
Red Banks,	84	83	25	28	33	76
Philadelphus,	27	25	4	5	6	26
Howell's,	63	63	22	22	27	61
McPhaul's,	62	61	47	47	47	59
Britt's,	37	36	7	7	7	36
Alford's,	76	79	61	65	75	61
White House,	41	40	47	48	60	28
	927	920	376	376	454	817

1 precinct to hear from. The full vote, we learn, is: Convention 583, No Convention 907; Norment 951; Morisey 957, Fuller 412, Sutherland 412.

ORANGE COUNTY.

	Graham.	Berry.	Nash.	Jones.	No Convention.	Convention.
Hillsboro',	469	462	110	104	446	124
Miles',	69	66	1	4	67	4
Cedar Grove,	76	76	57	57	76	57
Nichols',	84	83	28	29	77	33
Midway,	88	80	20	20	67	41
Durham's,	175	172	47	50	173	49
Herndon's,	20	19	17	19	21	17
Trice's,	27	27	4	4	27	4
Chapel Hill,	197	192	44	46	131	108
White Cross,	120	119	24	24	124	21
Turner's Mill,	129	128	2	1	129	1
Brewer's,	81	81	00	00	80	1
	1537	1512	356	358	1417	460

ASHEBORO' March 2d, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons.—Listen to the thunder of Randolph!

Convention,	45
No Convention,	2466!

For delegates, Long 2484, Troy 2424. At one precinct, hitherto almost unanimously democratic, the vote stood, No Convention 169, Convention 00!

The State Journal, which has held up the representation from this and other counties, as deserving reprobation on account of their opposition to convention—(alias secession and disunion) will see how far Randolph has reproved her representatives.

The honest democracy of this county have showed that they love their country better than their party; and the whigs, who detest the accursed doctrine of secession, have made their action conform to their principles, by voting against convention—the instrument, solely relied on by secessionists to make their heresy effectual, and impotent to do anything else.

GUILFORD COUNTY.—In forwarding the result a friend writes, "You will see that old Guilford has spoken in tones of thunder for the Union of our fathers."

ALAMANCE.—A letter from Graham says,—

"You see we have done well, and the vote on the Convention shows that Giles Mebane has been sustained in his course on the Convention question and Jno. Tapscott repudiated, as he voted for the Convention bill."

THE MERCURY AND MR. SPRATT.—A friend in South Carolina writes us, that "I do not think you are right in taking Mr. Spratt and the Mercury to be the representatives of South Carolina in the matter of the slave trade. I believe an immense majority of our citizens are opposed to the re-opening of the slave trade."

We hope that our correspondent is right. But we have been so accustomed to see South Carolina follow the lead of the Mercury, that we have come, correctly we think, to regard it as the certain organ, not perhaps of public opinion, but of *public action* present or prospective.

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner brings us the official returns from nearly all the counties in the State. The majority against a Convention is 13,981, and the majority against the Secessionists, by whatever name called, ranges between 70,000 and 100,000! Among the returns we note: Sevier County, Union 1301, Secession 1; Jeffersor., Union 2094, Secession 1; Hamilton, Union 1846, Secession 1.

SIGNS IN THE HEAVENS.—On Tuesday afternoon last about 4 o'clock, one of those rare celestial phenomena, a parhelion, or mock suns, was seen by many persons here, and we observe was also seen at High Point, 100 miles west of this place. There was a mock sun North and another South of the sun, of equal size, but smaller than the sun. The usual accompaniment of a white circle passing through the mock suns was also visible.

On the same evening about 9½ o'clock, the moon presented the strange appearance of a pale light cross passing through it and extending in four directions some half a degree beyond its outer rim.

These phenomena are of course owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere.

MARRIED,

At Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham County, at the residence of Rev. R. R. Moore, by Rev. A. J. Gilbert, on the 22d of Feb'y, Mr. JOHN EMERSON to Miss PATTIE FRANCES YARBRO, all of Chatham.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Chatham Co., Feb'y 21st, by Jno. M. Stout, Esq., J. MEACHEM LINDLEY to F. LOUISA GLENN.

On South Prong, Chatham Co., 13th Jan'y, by Samson Edwards, Esq., WILLIAM H. McPHERSON and SUSIE FOX.

In same vicinity, 24th Feb'y, by Daniel Staley, Esq., MARTIN S. FOGLEMAN to LIZZIE COOPER.

At the residence of the bride's father, 'Simmon Grove, Chatham Co., on the 26th Feb'y, by Rev. William Lineberry, JOHN WHITEHEAD, Jr., and REBECCA J. EDWARDS.

From the above items of intelligence, you may infer that Old Chatham is strong for the *Union.*

TRINITY ELECTION.

The election of Commencement Officers took place yesterday morning, and resulted as follows: Mr. Haywood Davenport of Plymouth, N C., Chief Marshal; Mr. John D. Pitts of S. C., Chief Manager, and Mr. C. W. Ogburn of Greensboro, N. C., Director. These are all young men of elegance and taste and will doubtless do credit to themselves and reflect honor upon the College.

March 1, 1861.

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS White Corn, just received and for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

March 4, 1861. 1-2t

GUANO!

JUST received in Store a full supply No. 1 PERUVIAN. A. W. STEEL.

Feb'y 28. 1t

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Powell moved to take up the Crittenden resolutions; lost. The House amendment to the tariff was concurred in. The Army bill was discussed and passed.

The Vice President announced that he had received a communication from Ex-President Tyler, the President of the Convention which has been sitting in this city, stating that the Convention had approved the propositions enclosed therein, and asked that Congress would submit them to a Convention of the States for ratification.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the communication be printed and referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report at one o'clock on Thursday. Carried; yeas 26, nays 21.

[Mr. Clingman announced his opposition to the report, but voted in the affirmative out of courtesy.] The committee consists of Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Thompson, Seward and Trumbull.

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden, by general consent, from the select committee on the propositions adopted by the Peace Conference, reported a preamble and the following resolution:

Resolved, &c., (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the foregoing be and the same are hereby proposed to the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by Conventions in three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution.

Mr Seward said that the Senator from Illinois, Mr Trumbull, and himself formed a minority on that committee, and wished to submit a substitute, as a minority report, but the majority held that it was not competent to do so. He, therefore, asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, in which the Senator from Illinois concurs, as follows:

Whereas, The Legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New Jersey, have applied to Congress to call a Convention proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Therefore, Resolved, that the other States be invited to take the subject into consideration, and express their will on the subject to Congress in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution.

Mr Hale objected to the reception of Mr Crittenden's report but it was received and made the special order for to-morrow.

On Friday, the propositions of the Peace Conference were taken up. Mr. Hunter moved to amend by striking out the first section [Territorial] and inserting in lieu of it, the first article of the Crittenden plan of adjustment. The motion was discussed by Messrs. Collamer, Bigler, Seward, Trumbull, Crittenden, Mason and others, till the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, "the crisis" was taken up, the first question being on Mr. Burch's proposition to call a National Convention. Rejected; yeas 74, nays 109.

The Crittenden proposition came next, the question being first on a substitute offered by Mr. Kellogg of Illinois. Mr. Kilgore, Rep., moved to table the whole matter. Rejected; yeas 14, nays 179. Mr. Kellogg's substitute was then rejected; yeas 38, nays 158.

The Crittenden proposition, offered by Mr. Clemens of Va., was voted down: yeas 80, nays 113.

The resolutions of the Committee of 33 came next. Mr. Sherman, Rep., moved that the first series of the resolutions reported by the Committee, which are merely declaratory and advisory, be laid on the table. Lost; yeas 66, nays 124. The resolutions then passed; yeas 136, nays 53.

The N. Y. Express states the substance of the resolutions thus adopted as follows:

"Recognizing the necessity of allaying discontent in the Southern States; recommending the States to overhaul their statute books, and expunge therefrom Personal Liberty bills, if unconstitutional; a faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law; non-interference with slavery in the States; the Union to be preserved, not to be broken up—on the basis of equality and justice; States urged to make more stringent laws to prevent (John Brown) invasions; citizens to be protected in their persons and privileges, when traveling from one State to another; slavery prohibited north of 36 30; recognized south of that line, until the inhabitants thereof shall otherwise determine."

They were voted for by the moderate Republicans, Northern Democrats, and 32 Southern men; Messrs Gilmer, Vance, Smith, and Leach among them. The extremists from the North and South voted against them, Messrs. Winslow, Branch, Ruffin and Craige, among them.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution was then taken up. The resolution is as follows:

That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:

Art. XII. No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognise that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Mr. Corwin moved to amend by striking out the second paragraph (Art. XII,) and inserting the following:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

Mr. Hickman moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected; yeas 67, nays 122. The amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin was carried; yeas 120, nays 60. The question recurred on the adoption of the resolution as amended. This proposition being amendatory of the Constitution, required a two-thirds vote to adopt it. The result of the vote was yeas 120, nays 71. Two-thirds of the members present not having voted in the affirmative, the resolution was lost. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Gilmer presented a petition signed by ladies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Vermont, Indiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, and was proceeding to state its contents, saying that they pray Congress to take measures to restore peace and reconcile existing difficulties, when Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, interrupted and demanded the regular order. Mr. Gilmer withdrew the petition for the present.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution yesterday failed to receive the required two-thirds vote, was announced as the first business in order.

Mr. Kilgore, who made the motion, called the attention of his Republican friends to the importance of the vote they were now called upon to give. But a few days ago they all emphatically declared, by sanctioning the resolution unanimously adopted, that they had no desire or disposition to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. Yesterday, however, they seemed to have forgotten this declaration, carried away by wild fanaticism, and also the peculiar condition of the country requiring some action. If they had changed their grounds since the occasion to which he had referred, and were now disposed to invade the sovereignty of the States, then he was no Republican. In repeated speeches, he had said those who accused the Republicans of such a design uttered a slander. Should they say to the world, when they are about to possess the power of the Government, that they are for using it to break down the sovereign rights of the States, and invade their privileges! If that was the doctrine, he would not subscribe to it. They should bear in mind that they were not the masters but the mere servants of the people. The proposition to amend the Constitution should be taken to their masters, and the latter should be asked whether they will approve or reject it. He appealed to them for the sake of the peace and quiet of the country, and for the good of the Republican party, to come forward to-day, and with the same unanimity they voted for the resolution to which he had referred, declare the same thing in the pending proposition as an amendment to the Constitution. If you fail to give peace you wrong yourselves and not the people, and on your heads will fall the responsibility.

Mr Stanton said that while there were fifteen slaveholding States acknowledging allegiance to the Federal Government, and, therefore, having in their hands the power to protect themselves against the invasion of their rights, it was a matter of little consequence whether such an amendment to the Constitution should be inaugurated or not. But the state of the country is now essentially and radically changed. Seven or eight States now deny allegiance to the Government, and have proceeded to organize a separate Confederacy, independent of the Federal Government. Whether it will be recognized or not is a question for the future. If these States maintain their position for a year or two, and it should appear that nothing but war, or subjection, can bring them back, he would be disposed to recognize their independence. In this state of things, if the remaining slave-holding States remain in the Union, they are entitled to additional guarantees. [Exclamation on Democratic side—"Good, that is right!"] There are now seven slaveholding and nineteen free States. In ten years hence Delaware will, for all practical purposes, be free. This will make twenty free and six slaveholding States,—and in

Acts of the Legislature.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED REVENUE.

SECTION 1. That an "Act entitled Revenue," which was ratified on the 16th day of Feb. 1859, be amended in the following manner, to-wit: In addition to the exemption specified in section 25, there shall also be exempted from taxation all such property and estate, and their profits, as may belong to State and County Agricultural Societies and be set apart and used by them for agricultural fairs, and all such, and their profits, as belong to any church or religious society, and be set apart and used by them for parsonages.

SCHEDULE A.

SEC. 2. The amendments under schedule A shall be as follows:

(1.) Real property, with the improvement thereon, including entries of land, shall be taxed annually 18 cents on every $100 of its value.

(2.) The provisions of paragraph (6) shall be construed to extend to interest received or accrued upon the subjects therein named, whether held in one's own right, or as guardian, executor, administrator, clerk, or clerk and master of any court, or as trustee, or agent of any kind whatever, and the person or persons holding any such subject of taxation shall list the same for taxation

(3.) Every resident of this State, owning any lands [bonds] of the State of North Carolina, issued after the ratification of this act, shall be liable to a tax of 4 cents on every dollar of interest received from such investment.

(4.) Paragraph (7) shall be amended as follows: Every dollar of net dividend or profit not previously listed, declared, received, or due on or before the first day of July in each year upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, the Bank of Wadesboro', the Bank of Fayetteville, the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, shall pay an annual tax of 9 cents, and in shares in all other banks, or in any other incorporation or trading company, or in steam vessels of twenty tons burden or upwards, 4 cents. And any person listing any dividends of profit of the banks herein specially named, shall be required to list the same separately from any other dividend or profit for which he is liable to a tax, and also to specify the name of the bank from which said dividend is due or has been received.

(5.) Every resident surgeon dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, or other persons taking likenesses of the human face; every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every State and county officer (except judges of the supreme and superior courts;) every president and cashier or treasurer of any bank, railroad or other incorporated company, whose annual total receipts and income, in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites, and emoluments, amount to or are worth $500 or upwards, 1 per cent. on such total receipts and income; and so much of paragraph (16) schedule A. as imposes a tax upon persons other than those herein named, is hereby repealed.

(6.) The tax imposed by paragraph (17) upon liquors, wines, and cordials, shall hereafter be 4 per cent. And this paragraph so amended is hereby transferred to schedule B. and the tax imposed by it shall hereafter be given in and paid under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed in case of merchant's tax.

(7.) To facilitate the collection of the tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations or to a stranger, and if to collaterals, the degree of relationship of such collaterals to the deceased, under a penalty of $100 to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State.

SCHEDULE B.

SEC. 1. The amendments under schedule B. shall be as follows:

(1.) Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay the sum of $500 for each county in which he has an office or place of business, and every person acting for such broker, whether with or without compensation, shall be held and deemed a broker to all intents and purposes in the place or county in which he shall so act, and shall be liable for the above tax.

(2.) Every person who is not a resident of this State and who shall come into this State in the capacity of or as agent for a broker, and with the intention of exercising any of the functions of a money or exchange broker, shall pay the sum of $500 in each and every county in which he shall act as a broker, which tax shall be collected by the sheriff of the county and be accounted for as other taxes.

(3.) Every person who shall propose to act as a broker, according to the foregoing section, shall pay the tax to the sheriff of the county in which such broker's business is to be transacted, and take a license for the same, which shall authorize him to act as broker for one year; and any person who shall act without such license shall forfeit the sum of $1500, to be recovered by the sheriff of the county where such tax may be due, one-third of which shall go to the sheriff, and the remainder shall be accounted for as other taxes, and such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(4.) Every non-resident merchant, drummer or agent who shall come into this State and sell any goods, wares or merchandize, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, shall pay a tax of ½ per cent. on the gross amount of such sales made in any one year, and shall, before making such sale, obtain a written license from the sheriff of the county in which he proposes to do business, which the sheriff is authorized to issue whenever such person shall give bond with security in the sum of $500 for the payment of the tax hereby imposed, at the time and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the payment of merchants' tax; and every person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of $500, to be collected by the sheriff, $400 of which shall be accounted for and paid as other State taxes, and he shall be further liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor.

SCHEDULE C.

SEC. 4. And the amendments under schedule C shall be as follows, to-wit:

(1.) The president and cashier of the banks herein named, on or before the first day of October, in each year, shall pay into the public treasury the following tax on each *share* of stock owned by individuals or corporations, to-wit: The Bank of Washington, 25 cents; the Merchants' Bank of Newbern 25 cents; the Bank of Wadesboro' 12½ cents; the Bank of Fayetteville, 12½ cents; the Commercial Bank of Wilmington 25 cents; the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina 25 cents; the Bank of North Carolina 60 cents; the Bank of Lexington 30 cents; the Miners and Planters' Bank, 30 cents; the Bank of Commerce 30 cents; the Bank of Clarendon 30 cents; the Bank of Cape Fear 60 cents; the Bank of Wilmington 60 cents; the Bank of Charlotte, 12½ cents; the Bank of Salisbury 60 cents; the Bank of Yanceyville 25 cents; and any other which may be chartered by this or any future General Assembly, 60 cents on the share of $100 of such stock, and in that proportion for shares of a less value.

And in case the said officers of any bank shall neglect or fail to pay the tax, as herein required, said bank shall pay double the amount of said tax, and the same shall be sued for and recovered by the Attorney General, in the name of the State, in the superior court of the county of Wake.

SEC. 5. Hereafter the clerks of the county courts shall have until the tenth day of April in the year ensuing the taking of the tax list, to deliver to the sheriff such a copy thereof, and under the same penalties as are prescribed in the fortieth (40th) section of said act.

Ratified 23d day of February, 1861.

RAILROADS, &c.

To charter Chatham Railroad Company. From the Coal Fields to or near Raleigh. Supplemental act grants State aid by exchange of bonds for $200,0000.
For the completion of W. C. & R. Railroad. Exchange of bonds for $1,000,000.
For completion of Western Railroad from Fayetteville to Coalfields, and extension to N. C. Road. $200,000 exchange of bonds for the one, and $10,000 per mile for the other.
For completion and equipment of Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Appropriates $200,000.
To construct a branch from W. & W. Road to or near Fayetteville. Exchange of bonds for $200,000.
To incorporate Greensboro' and Leaksville Railroad. No appropriation.
To incorporate Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad. No appropriation.
To incorporate Statesville and Tennessee Turnpike. $10,000.
To allow R. & G. Road to increase capital to $1,500,000.
To incorporate Greenville and Goldsboro' Railroad. No appropriation.
To incorporate Wilmington & Tarboro' Railroad. No appropriation.
Concerning W. & W. Railroad. Extension of time on bonds due the State.
To incorporate Charlotte and St. Catharine's Railroad. No appropriation.
To incorporate University Railroad Co. No appropriation.
To provide for continuation of Deep River Works.
To incorporate railroad from Dallas, Gaston Co., to S. C. line.
For relief of Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road.
To incorporate Caswell Railroad Co.
" amend charter of Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio railroad.
" " Yancy & McDowell Turnpike charter; appropriates $3,000.
" " Western N C Railroad charter.
For a public road from Statesville to Wilkesboro'.
Amending an act to extend powers of New River Nav Co.

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

To incorporate Garden Valley Mining Company.
Gibson Hill Mining Co., Guilford.
Balt. & N. C. Copper & Gold Min. Co.
Silver Valley Mining Co., Davidson.
Davidson Copper Mining Company.
Valley River Mining Co., Cherokee.
Chatham Mining Company.
Carrollton Copper Min. Co. of Baltimore.
Adams Hill Mining Company.
Riddick's Creek Mining Company.
Concord Copper "
Lincoln copper and gold mining Co.
Catawba " " " "
Canuagah mining company.
Cherokee mining company.
Judson Female College, Henderson.
Green Swamp Company.
Greensboro' Gas "
Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F. Asheville.
Duplin Riflemen.
Tally Ho Female Academy, Granville.
Green Hill Cemetery, Buncombe.
Asheville Water Company.
Kilwining Lodge, No. 64, A. Y. M., Wadesboro'
Jefferson Academy, Ashe.
Greensboro' Hotel Company.
Wilmington Horse Artillery Troop.
Union Ag., Mech. & Com. So., Newbern.
Wilmington Water Works Company.
Buncombe Riflemen.
City of Morehead.
Fayetteville Gas Co.
Town of Enfield.
Warren Lodge, No 101, A. Y. M.
Ball's Creek Camp Ground, Catawba.
Bellevue Academy, Beaufort County.
Albemarle Steam Packet Company.
Hillsboro' Military Academy.
Tokay Wine Company, Fayetteville.
Greensboro' Cemetery Company.
Salem Camp Ground, Lincoln.
Yadkin College, Davidson.
Oak Hill Military Academy, Granville.
Buncombe powder manufacturing Co.
Piney Woods Cavalry, Wake Light Dragoons, &c.
Orange Light Infantry.
N C Fibre Company.
Town of Rockingham.
" " Jamesville, Martin county.
Independent Grays, Topsail Riflemen, Franklin Rifles, Albemarle Guards, Sharon Riflemen.
Citizens' Gas Light Company, Newbern.
Sulphur Springs Camp Ground, Cleveland.
N C Manufacturing company.
Town of Boon Hill, Johnston.
N C Steel manufacturing company.
State Educational Association.
Richmond Hill Institute, Robeson.
Wilmington and Wrightsville Turnpike.
Granville Independent Grays.
Black Mountain Turnpike Co.
Salem & Thomasville " "
Turnpike road from Trenton, Jones Co, to A & N C Road.
Road from John Allen's to top of Blue Ridge, at Fisher's Gap, Surry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For relief of Banks and people; repeals penalties of Bank suspension.
For purchase of Arms, &c. $300,000.
Concerning call of a Convention on Federal Affairs.
To create an Artillery Corps in North Carolina.
Amending act creating Sinking Fund.
Concerning Courts of Oyer and Terminer: gives a grand jury.
For a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Caswell: to try a negro charged with rape on a white woman.
For similar court in Northampton.
Authorizing sureties of W. Pollock, late Sheriff of Jones, to collect arrears of taxes. Same for sureties of W. W. Ward, late Sheriff of Martin; and same for sureties of G. W. Glass, late Sheriff of McDowell.
Authorizing J. H. Allen, late Sheriff of Brunswick to collect arrears; same for S. Brooks, late Sheriff of Hyde; and same for John Tapscott, late Sheriff of Alamance.
For relief of Daniel Dougherty
Repealing act granting Burke Superior Court original and exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal causes and State prosecutions, where the intervention of a jury may be necessary.
Altering time of opening polls at Salisbury, Wilmington, Asheville and Lexington.
Changing time of closing polls in Washington Co.
To consolidate acts relating to Statesville.
Authorizing commissioners of Hertford to sell town lots.
" New subjects of taxation in Wilmington.
" Additional inspector of flour &c. in "
Extending limits of Asheville; altering former acts.
Amending charter of Edenton.
" " " Elizabeth City.
" " " Salisbury.
" " " Lincolnton.
" " " Franklin, Macon Co.
" " " Newbern.
" " " Morganton.
" " " Warsaw.
" " " Charlotte.
" " " Thomasville.
Extending limits of Lexington.
" " " Monroe, Union Co.
To permit sale of certain property in Statesville.
Repealing an act concerning Robeson and Cherokee.
To appoint tax collectors for Wayne, Haywood, Burke, Pasquotank, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Davidson, Anson, Union and other counties; and an act to amend this act.
Establishing Transylvania County from Buncombe and Jackson. Act supplemental thereto.
Establishing Mitchell County; from Yancy, McDowell, Burke and Watauga. Act supplemental thereto.
Establishing Clay county. Act supplemental thereto.
To permit less than a majority of justices to transact county business in Iredell and Chatham.
For two additional terms of Sup. Ct. in Cleveland.
Concerning payment of tales jurors.
For running line between Wayne and Greene.
" " " " Surry and Wilkes.
" Sale of old jail in Wilkes.
Abolishing jury trials in Ct'y Cts. of Polk.
" " " " Watauga.
Restoring " " " " Cherokee.
Repealing provisions, Rev. Code, as to courts in Washington county.
Changing place of holding Wardens' Ct. Northampton.
Concerning County Courts in Columbus.
" daily reading of Court Records.
Concerning public roads in Watauga; grants $8000.
" taxes in Ashe and Alleghany.
" tax list in Oregon Dist., Beaufort.
For heating and lighting Capitol; $2500.
Prohibiting emancipation of slaves by Will.
For protection of Haywood academies.
" " " Reynoldson Institute, Gates.
Amending charter of Perquimons Academy.
" " Bascombe College.
" " Mars Hill College.
For relief of Davidson College.
Concerning Common Schools.
For completing Deaf and Dumb institution; $2,000.
Concerning Insane Asylum; $10,000.
Authorizing certain persons in Wake to send children to common schools in Granville.
Against felling timber in certain streams in Iredell; same in Forsyth; same in Hertford.
For relief of sufferers by burning of Pitt C H.
To permit Evans Ferguson and Ben Smith, free blacks, to choose masters.
Extending time for registering grants, deeds, &c.
" " " perfecting title to entered lands.
Concerning poor in Forsyth; prohibits sale of liquors to paupers.
" Wake County Wardens of the Poor.
" Insane persons:
Authorizing A Lutz and D P Johnson to establish a toll bridge on Catawba river.
To prevent obstacles in Salmon creek.
" " damage by camp fires.
" " free negroes hiring or controlling slaves.
To change rules of evidence in indictments for trading with slaves.
Requiring registration of Coroner's bonds.
To provide for limited partnerships.
To protect Newbern Fair Grounds.
Amending charter of Jonathan's Creek Turnpike.
" " Atlantic Insurance Co.
" " La Grange Mining Co.
Remitting penalties incurred under said charter.
Authorizing raising volunteer corps in Washington.
Defining rape.
Amending act as to Cape Fear Pilotage.
" Rev code as to "wrecks."
" " ch 70, "Militia."
" " as to "Fences."
" " as to "Widows."
" " as to "oysters and other fish."
" " as to "free negroes."
" " secs 16 and 17, ch 84.
" " sec 11, ch 52.
" " sec 9, ch 93.
" " ch 2; Agriculture and Geology.
" " concerning idiots and lunatics.
Repealing sec 4 ch 169 Laws of '58-59.
To diminish costs in equity sales for partition.

BANKS.

To amend charter of Bank of Commerce, Newbern.
To " " " Farmers' Bank.
Incorporating Bank of Roxboro; capital $200,000.
" " " Thomasville.
" " " Western N C.
To refund moneys improperly collected from the Banks.

RESOLUTIONS

In favor of—Sureties of G. W. Glass; Col. Ed. Yarborough; Thomas Diggs; D. C. Lilly; Leah Coleman; Cooper Prince and J H Harwood; Daniel Willis and David Lewis; sureties of S. M. Ray; sureties of G. H. Holland; John Pate; J. S. Ives; Jonas Jenkins; W. Peace; J. L. Ward; J. C. Norman; sureties of W. W. Ward; Jasper Pritchett; Gray Bynum; Judges Heath, Howard and Saunders, and Att. Gen. Jenkins; sureties of C Grigg; J H Moore ($10 for burning box of Helper books); D W Courts; P A Smith; W Watson; J McGee; C Bishop; L N B Battle; Jos Collins; Q Busbee and others; Clerks of the Legislature; Doorkeepers; Daniel Tucker; Col. J. L. Cantwell; C Bird; E P Stilwell; H Bagley; J C Lewter; George Crofton's estate; W Thompson; W Harris; W L Pomeroy; W H & R S Tucker.

Miscellaneous.—Concerning arms; Geological Reports; entries of Cherokee lands; Doors of the Capitol; call of a Convention; Distribution of Revised Code; Records in State Library; authorizing Gov. to offer $1000 reward for a criminal; additional engrossing clerks; to defray expenses of Georgia commissioner; for publication of certain colonial records, &c.; to allow E D Hall to collect arrears of taxes; House resolution of thanks to Speaker; Senate resolution of thanks to Doorkeepers.

Insane Asylum.—We have received, says the Raleigh Banner, from Dr. Fisher, Superintendent, the "Report of the President and Directors and Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, for years ending Nov. 1, 1859, and 1860." From it we learn that the patients admitted from Nov. 1, 1858 to Oct. 31, 1860, were 158; of which number 94 were males and 64 females. Patients in the Asylum during the two years, 302; males 186, females 116. Remaining Oct. 31, 1860, 179; males 114, females 65. Patients discharged, including one elopement, and deaths, 123; males 72, females 51. Recovered, 27 males and 17 females. Deaths 33, of whom 23 died the last year.

Safe.—A friend came to us yesterday with a sad face—said he had never received, or sent, or borne a challenge—that he did not like this way of healing honor with perforated lungs, head or heart; but that he heard challenges were now flying about promiscuously, and he anxiously asked us if we could give him any information by which he might prevent one's hitting him. We told him there was one certain preventative. His eyes brightened and he exclaimed breathlessly, "What is it?" "Just advertise in the Banner that you will accept the first challenge sent you." He thought it a capital idea, and has promised to send in his "card."—*Raleigh Banner.*

During Mr. Lincoln's journey from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, there was a short stop at Wellsville. A large crowd had assembled and Mr. Lincoln went out on the platform and excused himself from making a speech. At this moment a man stepped forward and offered a couple of apples to the President elect. A little boy in the crowd yelled out, "Say, Mr. Linkin, that man is running for postmaster!" The donor of the apples collapsed amid screams of laughter.

MARRIED,

Near Laurinburgh, Richmond County, on the 23d inst., by B. George Esq., Mr. SILAS McDONALD to Miss FANNY McDANIEL, all of Richmond Co. N. C.

On the 21st instant, at William Johnson, Esqr's, in Bladen county, Mr. WASHINGTON TATOM to Miss SARAH JANE JOHNSON.

DIED,

In Robeson County on the morning of the 19th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mr. ARCHIBALD J. CURRIE, in the 54th year of his age.

In Marianna, Florida, on the 8th of Feb'y, WM. B. DUSENBURY, of Lexington, N. C., aged 27 years and 1 month; a graduate at Chapel Hill in the year 1853.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS institution, of a thoroughly scientific and Military character, is under the conduct of COL. C. C. TEW, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third Academic year begins Feb'y 6, 1861. The charge is $315 per annum, including clothing. For a circular address the superintendent.

Dec'r 29. 83-law6t*6t

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

FALL AND WINTER STYLES, 1860!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Fall & Winter Goods.

comprising the greatest variety of NEW STYLES ever offered by him.

He will receive in a few days, one of the most magnificent selections of

Ladies' Velvet Hats and Bonnets, and Straw Bonnets, trimmed,

ever offered in this market. They were put up by one of the most stylish Houses in the City of New York, and

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER.

The public are invited to give them an inspection, as he will be pleased at all times to show them.

He flatters himself that after fifteen years experience in the Fancy Dry Goods trade, his selections and advantages will be worthy of a call from those in want of desirable new Style Goods at LOW PRICES.

He would take this occasion to say to his friends (many of whom have patronized him from his commencement in business,) that he duly appreciates their many favors and hopes never to part company with any of them. ☞ Call and see the New Styles.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 12. 52i4w-tf

FALL, 1860.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Parisian Cloths, and other Dress Goods;
Ladies' Emb'd Collars and Sleeves;
Long and Square Shawls;
Chenille Shawls, Silk and Cotton;
Bolting Cloths, assorted Nos.—Anker;
Boots and Shoes; with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with many other Goods.

All of which were bought cheap by the Package, and will be offered by Wholesale or Retail—CHEAP.

Sept. 12, 1860. 52tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1860!

STARR & WILLIAMS,

NO. 50, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

EMBRACING A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered to Wholesale buyers exclusively, either for Cash or on the usual time, to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 27, 1860. 56tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1860. 52tf

Notice---Attention!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS very desirous of closing up his old accounts, &c. He has indulged his customers always as far as he could.

He now needs Money

and hopes that those whom he has always been so indulgent to, will do all they can for him in the way of making prompt payments.

Those who cannot pay money, will very much oblige by calling and giving their notes.

Those who refuse to do either will of course not think hard if they are asked to do so in some other way.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Jan'y 5, 1861. 85tf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,

TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

FOR SALE.

Peruvian Guano.

BY the schooner Alba I expect a supply of No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, which I offer for sale on usual terms. AUG. W. STEEL.
Feb'y 15. 97-2w

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

Dissolution.

THE firm of O. S. BALDWIN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will settle up the affairs of the concern. In their absence, A. H. Baldwin or Gurdon Deming, Esq. are authorized to receipt for any moneys due us.

O. S. BALDWIN.
H. H. MUNSON.
Feb'y 22, 1861. 99*3t

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

Blank Warrants for sale.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his LAND, lying on the head of Beaver Creek, on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, and reaching within a quarter of a mile of the Rail Road, containing 320 Acres, some of which is cleared, some good Bottom Land yet to clear. A large two story Dwelling HOUSE, a new Kitchen and good Stable, a fine place to take in travellers; two Springs within reach of the house, a wagon yard where much manure is accumulated, with a new well of the best water; the very place to set up work shops, black-smithing, wagon-making; making ploughs, spirit barrels, shoes, &c., would do well, the road being quite public. The very best of white oak and other timber can be brought down from Moore County on the cars very cheap, and to a point within half a mile of the place. The range for cows, hogs and sheep, is exceedingly large and good, the creeks and branches are full of reeds, dry cattle winter very well without feeding. Any quantity of fire wood can be cut on the Land and sent to town on the rail cars. I have raised very good corn here without manure. It is the best land for peas, potatoes and water melons I ever saw; we keep water melons, when we have them, in the portico where they can be easily seen from the road; they sell fast and at a fair price. I planted a few scuppernongs last spring, they grew finely. This is an excellent location for orchards, the spring frosts are quite light; a pure aired high section, as healthful as the mountains.

A. McARTHUR.
Jan. 28. 91*tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public sale, on Thursday the 14th of March next, one-half, being the lower half, of the LANDS late the property of Miss Mary McLean of Harnett county, situate on the South side and along the bank of the Cape Fear River, immediately below Fox's Island, and a short distance above the Lock and Dam known as the McAlister dam, and including the Ferry on said River known as McAlister's Ferry. There are in all about 470 acres of Land, most of which is considered the best Land on the River. Inquiries as to the quality and advantages of the Land may be made of Col. A. S. McNeill of Harnett, or of the subscriber addressed at Gilopolis, Robeson county, N. C. Terms will be liberal and made known on the day of sale, which will take place at the late residence of the said Miss Mary McLean. DAN'L H. McLEAN.
Feb'y 13, 1861 97*3t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, I will expose to sale, on Thursday the 28th day of March next, the following property belonging to the estate of D. McDonald, dec'd, to-wit:

One LOT containing 4¼ acres, near Maysville, with a comfortable Dwelling and necessary out-buildings; the location is a desirable one to those who may wish to have the advantage of a good school.

RIVER TRACT—containing 86 acres and known as the "Dunham Landing"—with a store and ware-house upon the premises. This is one of best locations on the River for trade.

Terms—Six months credit; the purchaser will be required to give a note with approved security.

☞ The sale will take place at the "Dunham Landing," on the River.

J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.
Feb'y 11, 1861. 96*ts

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Bigg's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 21, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

Eclectic Magazine for March.

Feb'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

TO THE AGRICULTURIST

SOMBRERO PHOSPHATIC GUANO.

WE refer you to the following certificates of eminent Chemists who have analyzed this invaluable Phosphate; (many others can be adduced.) Also, the correspondence from different sections of the country showing the value placed upon this Manure by those who have used it.

All we ask is a fair trial, knowing you will give the preference over any other now in use.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1857.

Schr. "E. C. Howard," from the Island of Sombrero for Messrs. Wood & Grant, and find it to yield the following:

Phosphate of Lime,	84.0
Carbonate of Lime,	3.0
Sulphate of Lime,	1.0
Chloride of Sodium, &c.,	1.0
Organic Matter,	2.0
Water,	7.0
Salica, Alumina, &c.,	2.0
	100.0

Signed, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. Chemist.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO,
No. 11 Exchange Buildings, Baltimore, Md.

25th May, 1857. Brig "Norman," 85.14 of Phosphate
21st July, " " "F. O. Field" 88.50 "
" " Schr "M. E. Jones," 88.50 "
Oct. " " "Naramisic," 83.90 "
Nov. " " "Sarah Maria," 83.90 "
" " Brig "S. G. Bass," 83.95 "
Dec. " Schr. "Chief," 85.00 "
16th Feb. 1858. " "N. Doane," 84.20 "
24th April, " " "W. R. Kibbey" 84.40 "

WM. SMITH REESE, Chemist.
State Inspector, Maryland.

Moses Lacey, Esq., Lynchburg, Va. April 1858, says "Sombrero Guano has turned out well on Oats and Wheat, so far; and friend Walton, to whom I sold some, says he would not give it, *pound for pound*, for Peruvian."

To JOHN W. C. LOUD, Esq.,
No. 27 South-street, New York.

18th July, 1858.—Where the Sombrero Guano was applied was as good straw as the Peruvian, and I think was as full or more plump grain.

29th July, 1858.—The wheat where Sombrero Guano was used weighed 62 lbs. to the bushel. The Peruvian weighed the same; no difference either in straw or grain.

ROBERT J. HOOE.

Philip A. Ball, Esq., Baltimore, Md., Sept. 10, 1858, says, "The corn where Sombrero was used is rapidly green and strong, and the balance of the field, the poor soil, looks sun-burnt and drooping. I wish you to send me ten tons."

Facts Worth Knowing.

Guanos are of two kinds—those in which Ammonia predominates, as in Peruvian, and those in which the Phosphates of Lime, &c., predominate, as in Sombrero and others. Both experience and theory establish the fact, that Ammonia and Phosphate of Lime are essential ingredients for a *general* fertilizer, and consequently a general purposes, a proper mixture of the two is recommended. Whilst the Peruvian and other ammoniated Guanos are mere *stimulants* or *quickeners* of the soil, the Sombrero Guano is a *permanent fertilizer*, but of slower action and less perceptible effect the first year, unless aided by some stimulant. Hence the great importance of combining the two in proper proportions, which is done, makes the *best*, most *convenient* and economical fertilizer known. Assuming the cost of Peruvian Guano at $60, and Sombrero at $30 per ton, and with one quarter of the former and three quarters of the latter (which proportions are recommended by experienced farmers,) it gives, at a cost of $37 50 per ton, a fertilizer far more valuable and *permanent* than the Peruvian alone. The agriculturist need only be reminded of the nature of the two predominating ingredients in the two different species of Guano to enable him to understand the proper mode of its application. Whilst Ammonia (in the Peruvian) is liable to evaporate or rise, Phosphate of Lime (in the Sombrero) is heavy, and liable to sink below the reach of the roots of plants; therefore it should be either deposited in the hill or drill, with the crop, or used as a top dressing, in the proportion of 300 or 400 lbs to the acre, according to the wants of the soil. If these Guanos are combined and used as a top dressing, the spring is the best time, when the crop is assuming its sustenance and vigor, as at that time the benefit of the Ammonia is less likely to be lost than if used in the fall or early winter.

Also Manipulated Guano. For sale, in lots to suit, by

KIDDER & MARTIN,
Agents for Wilmington.

Pamphlets sent on application.
Feb'y 19. 99*4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT January Term, 1861, of Richmond County Court, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell. Those indebted to the intestate are notified to make payment. Those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recov